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CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR SPILLS OF OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FOR INLAND WATERS OF REGION III

Environmental Protection Agency
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

December 1973

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National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution
CONTINGENCY PLAN

August 1971

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

NATIONAL OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN

This National Contingency Plan, prepared at the direction of the 91st Congress and PL 91-224, provides a mechanism for coordinating the response to a spill of oil or hazardous polluting substance.

August 1971

(This Plan supersedes the National Oil and Hazardous Materials Pollution Contingency Plan - June 1970)

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NATIONAL OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN
(As Revised August 1971)*

100 INTRODUCTION

101 Authority

101.1 This National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan has been developed in compliance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, (33 USC 1151, et seq.). The President, in section 4(a), Executive Order 11548, July 22, 1970, delegated authority and responsibility to CEQ to carry out subsection (c)(2) of Section 11 of the Act, providing for the preparation, publication, revision and amendment of a National Contingency Plan for the removal of oil.

102 Purpose and Objectives

102.1 This Plan (including the Annexes) provides for a pattern of coordinated and integrated response by Departments and Agencies of the Federal Government to protect the environment from the damaging effects of pollution spills. It also promotes the coordination and direction of Federal, State and local response systems and encourages the development of local government and private capabilities to handle such pollution spills.

102.2 The objectives of this Plan are to provide for efficient, coordinated and effective action to minimize damage from oil and hazardous substance discharges, including containment, dispersal, and removal. The Plan, including the Annexes and regional plans, provides for: (a) assignment of duties and responsibilities, (b) establishment and identification of strike forces and emergency task forces, (c) a system of notification, surveillance and reporting, (d) establishment of a National Center to coordinate and direct operations in carrying out this Plan, (e) a schedule of dispersants and other chemicals to treat oil spills, (f) enforcement and investigative procedures to be followed, (g) directions on public information releases and (h) instructions covering on-scene coordination.

103 Scope

103.1 This Plan is effective for all United States navigable waters, their tributaries and adjoining shorelines. This includes inland rivers, Great Lakes, coastal territorial waters, the contiguous zone and high seas where there exists a threat to United States waters, shoreface, or shelf-bottom.

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*This Plan supercedes the June 1970 edition.

103.2 The provisions of this Plan are applicable to all Federal Agencies. Implementation of this Plan is compatible with and complementary to currently effective joint International contingency plans, assistance plans, agreements, security regulations, and responsibilities based upon Federal statutes and Executive Orders.

104 Abbreviations

104.1 Department and Agency Title Abbreviations

CEQ - Council on Environmental Quality
Commerce - Department of Commerce
Corps - U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
DHEW - Department of Health, Education and Welfare
DOD - Department of Defense
DOI - Department of Interior
DOT - Department of Transportation
EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
Justice - Department of Justice
MarAd - Maritime Administration
NOAA - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OEP - Office of Emergency Preparedness
State - Department of State
USCG - U. S. Coast Guard
USGS - U. S. Geological Survey
USN - U. S. Navy

104.2 Operational Title Abbreviations

NRC - National Response Center
NRT - National Response Team
OSC - On-Scene Coordinator
RRC - Regional Response Center
RRT - Regional Response Team

105 Definitions (within the meaning of this Plan)

105.1 Act - means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, (33 USC 1151, et seq.).

105.2 Discharge - includes but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying or dumping.

105.3 United States - means the States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

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105.4 Inland Waters - generally are those navigable fresh waters upstream from the coastal waters. (See 105.5)

105.5 Coastal Waters - generally are those U. S. marine waters navigable by deep draft vessels.

105.6 Contiguous Zone - means the entire zone established or to be established by the United States under Article 24 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone. This is assumed to extend 12 miles seaward from the baseline where the territorial sea begins.

105.7 Public Health or Welfare - includes consideration of all factors affecting the health and welfare of man, including but not limited to human health, the natural environment, fish, shellfish, wildlife, and public and private property, shorelines and beaches.

105.8 Major Disaster - means any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, earthquake, drought, fire, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which, in the determination of the President, is or threatens to become of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant disaster assistance by the Federal government to supplement the efforts and available resources of States and local governments and relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship or suffering caused thereby.

105.9 Oil - means oil of any kind or in any form, including but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

105.10 Hazardous Polluting Substance - is an element or compound, other than oil as defined in 105.9 which, when discharged in any quantity, into or upon navigable waters of the U. S. or their tributaries, presents an imminent or substantial threat to the public health or welfare.

105.11 Minor Spill - is a discharge of oil of less than 1000 gallons in inland waters, or less than 10,000 gallons in coastal waters or a discharge of any material in a quantity that does not pose a threat to the public health or welfare. Discharges that: (1) occur in or endanger critical water areas; (2) generate critical public concern; (3) become the focus of an enforcement action; or (4) pose a threat to public health or welfare, should be classified as medium or major spills depending on their degree of impact.

105.12 Medium Spill - is a discharge of oil of 1000 gallons to 10,000 gallons in the inland waters or 10,000 gallons to 100,000 gallons in coastal waters, or a discharge of any quantity of any material that poses a threat to the public health or welfare. See 105.11 for a definition of those spills which might be classified as a major spill even though their quantities conform to the definition of a medium spill.

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105.13 Major Spill - is a discharge of oil of more than 10,000 gallons in inland waters or more than 100,000 gallons in coastal waters or a discharge of any quantity of material or substance that substantially threatens the public health or welfare, or generates wide public interest.

105.14 Potential Spill - is any accident or other circumstance which threatens to result in the discharge of oil or hazardous polluting substance. A potential spill shall be classified as to its severity based on the guidelines above.

105.15 Primary Agencies are those Departments or Agencies comprising the NRT and designated to have primary responsibility and resources to promote effective operation of this Plan. These agencies are: DOD, DOI, DOT and EPA.

105.16 Advisory Agencies are those Departments or Agencies which can make major contributions during response activities for certain types of spills. These Agencies are: Commerce, DHEW, Justice, OEP and State.

105.17 Remove or Removal - is the removal of oil or hazardous polluting substance from the water and shorelines or the taking of such other actions as may be necessary to minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare.

200 POLICY AND RESPONSIBILITY

201.1 Federal Policy. The Congress has declared that it is the policy of the United States that there should be no discharge of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States, adjoining shorelines, or into or upon the waters of the contiguous zone (Sec. 11(b)(1) of the Act). It must also be emphasized that this Nation, in November 1970, announced a goal of no intentional discharges of oil from tankers and other vessels to the seas by mid-decade.

201.2 The primary thrust of regional plans is to provide a Federal response capability at the regional level. The OSC shall determine if the person responsible for the discharge of oil or hazardous polluting substances has reported the discharge in accordance with section 11(b)(4) or section 12(c) of the Act, or in accordance with regulations promulgated under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, and is taking adequate action to remove the pollutant or adequately mitigate its effects. The OSC should, if practicable, insure that the person responsible for the spill is aware of his responsibility and is encouraged to undertake necessary countermeasures. When such person is taking adequate action, the principal thrust of Federal activities shall be to observe and monitor progress and to provide advice and counsel as may be necessary. In the event that the person responsible for a pollution spill does not act promptly, does not take or propose to take proper and appropriate actions to contain, clean up and dispose of pollutants or the discharger is unknown, further Federal response actions shall be instituted as required in accordance with sections 11(c)(1) or 12(d) of the Act.

201.3 The Federal agencies possessing facilities or other resources which may be useful in a Federal response situation will make such facilities or resources available for use in accordance with this Plan, as supplemented by the regional plans, and as consistent with operational requirements, within the limits of existing statutory authority, and within the spirit of the President's intention to minimize discharges and their effects when they do occur.

201.4 Because Federal agencies other than OEP, or the public or private agency that caused the pollution spill, have primary responsibility and resources for alleviating or eliminating the pollution hazard, there appears to be little additional Federal assistance that could be made available as the result of a major disaster declaration. It appears, therefore, that a Presidential major disaster declaration will rarely be involved in a pollution spill.

202 Federal Responsibility

202.1 Each of the Primary and Advisory Federal Agencies has responsibilities established by statute, Executive Order or Presidential Directive which may bear on the Federal response to a pollution spill. This Plan intends to promote the expeditious and harmonious discharge of these responsibilities through the recognition of authority for action by those Agencies having the most appropriate capability to act in each specific situation. Responsibilities and authorities of these several Agencies relevant to the control of pollution spills are detailed in Annex VII. In the development of the regional plans, provision shall be made to assure recognition of the statutory responsibilities of all involved Agencies.

202.2 The Council on Environmental Quality is responsible for the preparation, publication, revision or amendment of this National Contingency Plan in accordance with Sec. 4(a) Executive Order 11548. The Council will receive the advice of the NRT on necessary changes to the Plan and shall insure that any disagreements arising among members of the NRT are expeditiously settled.

202.3 The Department of Commerce, through NOAA and MarAd, provides support to the NRT, RRT and OSC with respect to: marine environmental data; living marine resources; current and predicted meteorological, hydrologic and oceanographic conditions for the high seas, coastal and inland waters; design, construction and operation of merchant ships; and maps and charts, including tides and currents for coastal and territorial waters and the Great Lakes.

202.4 The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is responsible for providing expert advice and assistance relative to those spills or potential spills that constitute or may constitute a threat to public health and safety.

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202.5 The Department of Defense, consistent with its operational requirements, may provide assistance in critical pollution spills and in the maintenance of navigation channels, salvage, and removal of navigation obstructions.

202.6 The Department of Interior, through the USGS, supplies expertise in the fields of oil drilling, producing, handling, and pipeline transportation. Also, the USGS has access to and supervision over continuously manned facilities which can be used for command, control and surveillance of spills occurring from operations conducted under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act. Additionally, the Department of Interior will provide, through its Regional Coordinators, technical expertise to the OSC and RRT with respect to land, fish and wildlife, and other resources for which it is responsible. DOI is also responsible for American Samoa and the Trust Territory.

202.7 The Department of Transportation provides expertise regarding all modes of movement of oil and hazardous substances. Through the USCG, the Department serves as vice-chairman of the NRT and supplies support and expertise in the domestic/international fields of port safety and security, marine law enforcement, navigation, and construction, manning operation, and safety of vessels and marine facilities. Additionally, the Coast Guard maintains continuously manned facilities that are capable of command, control, and surveillance for spills occurring on the navigable waters of the United States or the high seas. The USCG is responsible for chairing the RRT and for implementing,developing and revising, as necessary, the regional plans for those areas where it is assigned the responsibility to furnish or provide for OSCs (Sec. 306.2). EPA will provide guidance to and coordinate with DOT regarding pollution control and the protection of the environment in the preparation of such plans.

202.8 The Environmental Protection Agency is responsible for chairing the NRT. In this capacity, it will assure that the Plan is effectively and efficiently implemented with optimum coordination among Federal Agencies and will recommend changes in the Plan to CEQ, as deemed necessary. EPA is also responsible for chairing the RRT and for development, revision and implementation, as necessary, of regional plans for those areas in which it has responsibility to furnish or provide for the OSC (Sec. 306.2). Through the resources of the Office of Water Programs, EPA will provide technical expertise to NRT and the RRTs relative to environmental pollution control techniques including assessment of damages and environmental restoration.

202.9 The Department of Justice can supply expert legal advice to deal with complicated judicial questions arising from spills and Federal agency responses.

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202.10 The Office of Emergency Preparedness will maintain an awareness of pollution incidents as they develop. The normal OEP procedures will be followed to evaluate any request for a major disaster declaration received from a Governor of a State. If the President declares that a pollution spill constitutes a major disaster under PL 91-606, the Director, OEP, will provide coordination and direction of the Federal response in accordance with OEP policies and procedures.

202.11 The Department of State can provide leadership in developing joint International contingency plans with Canada and Mexico in concert with the United States. It can also provide assistance in coordination when a pollution spill transects international boundaries or involves foreign flag vessels.

202.12 All Federal agencies are responsible for minimizing the occurrence of spills and for developing the capability to respond promptly in cases of spills from facilities they operate or supervise, and for making resources available for National spill response operations. Primary Agencies, however, have the following additional responsibilities: for leading all Federal agencies in programs to minimize the number of and environmental damage associated with spills from facilities they operate or supervise; to develop, within their operating agencies, the capability for a rapid, coordinated response to any spill; for providing official representation to NRT and RRT; for making information available as may be necessary; and, for keeping RRT informed, consistent with national security considerations, of changes in the availability of resources that would affect the operation of this Plan.

203 Non-Federal Responsibility

203.1 State and local governments, industry groups, the academic community, and others are encouraged to commit resources for response to a spill. Their specific commitments are outlined by the regional plans. Of particular relevance is the organization of a standby scientific response capability.

300 PLANNING AND RESPONSE ELEMENTS

301 Spill Response Activities and Coordination

301.1 For spill response activities, Federal on-scene coordination is accomplished through a single, predesignated agent, the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC). He reports to and receives advice from an RRT composed of appropriate representatives from the Regional and District offices of the Primary and Advisory Agencies.

301.2 National level coordination is accomplished through the NRT which receives reports from and renders advice to the RRT. Activities are coordinated through the National and various regional response centers.

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302 National Response Center

302.1 The NRC, located at Headquarters, USCG, is the Washington, D.C., headquarters site for activities relative to pollution spills. NRC quarters are described in Annex III, and provide communications, information storage, necessary personnel and facilities to promote the smooth and adequate functioning of this activity.

303 National Response Team

303.1 The NRT consists of representatives from the Primary and Advisory Agencies. It serves as the National body for planning and preparedness actions prior to a pollution spill and acts as an emergency response team to be activated under conditions specified in 303.3.

303.2 Planning and preparedness responsibilities of the NRT are:

303.2-1 Maintenance of a continuing review of regional spill response operations and equipment readiness to insure adequacy of regional and national planning and coordination for combating spills of oil and hazardous substances.

303.2-2 Review of functioning of the RRTs to insure that regional plans developed are fully coordinated among involved agencies. It shall serve as a body to which the RRTs may refer for settlement of matters which they cannot resolve.

303.2-3 Development of procedures to promote the coordination of Federal, State and local governments, and private agencies to respond to pollution spills.

303.2-4 Establishment and maintenance of a standing committee on revision of the National Plan. This committee shall provide suggested revisions to the NRT for consideration, approval and publication by CEQ. The Primary Agencies shall provide membership on this standing committee. Advisory Agencies shall participate whenever revision or proposed amendments would affect those Agencies.

303.2-5 Maintenance of the National posture with respect to pollution spills. Based on a continuing evaluation of response actions it shall consider and make recommendations to appropriate agencies relating to training and equipping response team personnel; necessary research, development, demonstration and evaluation activities to support response capabilities; and equipment, material stockpiling and other operational matters as the need arises. CEQ shall be advised of any Agency's failure to adequately respond to these recommendations. Committees shall be established, as appropriate, to consider various matters. Membership on these committees shall consist of the representatives from the Primary Agencies and such Advisory Agencies that may have direct involvement.

303.2-6 Establishment and maintenance of liaison with the U.S. National Committee for the Prevention of Pollution of the Seas by Oil in order to insure a consistent United States posture regarding oil pollution control. The NRT shall also maintain awareness of international coordination efforts in contingency planning.

303.3 During pollution spills, NRT shall act as an emergency response team comprised of representatives from the Primary and selected Advisory Agencies to be activated when the spill of oil or hazardous polluting substances (a) exceeds the response capability of the region in which it occurs; (b) involves national security or, (c) presents a major hazard to substantial numbers of persons or nationally significant amounts of property. Any Advisory Agency may, by request to NRT, have a representative present whenever the NRT is activated for response to a spill. When activated the NRT shall:

303.3-1 Monitor and evaluate reports generated by the OSC insuring their completeness. Based on this evaluation, NRT may recommend courses of action in combating the spill through RRT for consideration by the OSC: NRT has no operational control of the OSC.

303.3-2 Consider requesting other Federal, State, local government or private agencies to take action under their existing authorities to provide resources necessary for combating a spill or deployment of personnel to monitor the handling of a spill.

303.3-3 Coordinate the actions of regions or districts other than those affected by spills to supply needed equipment, personnel, or technical advice to the RRT and OSC.

303.3-4 Act as the focal point for national public information releases and for information transfer between the OSC and the Washington, D. C. headquarters of the Agencies concerned, so as to minimize or prevent dissemination of spurious and incomplete information. Public information actions are discussed in Annex VI.

304 Regional Response Center

304.1 The RRC is the regional site for pollution spill response activities. It will be accommodated in quarters described in each regional plan and will provide communications, information storage and other necessary personnel and facilities to promote the proper functioning and administration of regional spill response operations.

305 Regional Response Team

305.1 The RRT consists of regional representatives of the Primary and selected Advisory Agencies, as appropriate. RRT shall act within its region as an emergency response team performing response functions similar to those described for NRT. RRT will also perform review and advisory functions relative to the regional plan similar to those prescribed for NRT at the National level. Additionally, the RRT shall determine the duration and extent of the Federal response, and when a shift of on-scene coordination from the predesignated OSC to another OSC is indicated by the circumstances or progress of a pollution spill. Any of the Advisory Agencies, by request to the RRT, may have a representative present when RRT is activated.

305.2 Boundaries of the standard regions for Federal administration shall be followed for the development of regional contingency plans, where practicable. As a minimum, these areas shall be defined to correspond to the areas in which the Environmental Protection Agency and Coast Guard are respectively responsible for furnishing or providing for the OSCs.

305.3 The Agency membership on RRT is as established by 305.1 above; however, individuals representing the Primary Agencies may vary depending on the subregional area in which the spill occurs. Details of such representation are specified in each regional contingency plan.

305.4 The States lying within a region are invited to furnish one observer each to meetings of the RRT.

305.5 Activation of the RRT shall be automatic in the event of a major or potential major spill. Any Primary Agency representative on the team may request activation during any other spill. Deactivation of RRT shall be by agreement between EPA and USCG team members.

306 On-Scene Coordination

306.1 Coordination and direction of Federal pollution control efforts at the scene of a spill or potential spill shall be accomplished through the OSC. The OSC is the single executive agent predesignated by regional plan to coordinate and direct such pollution control activities in each area of the region.

306.1-1 In the event of a spill of oil or hazardous polluting substance, the first Federal official on the site shall assume coordination of activities under the Plan until the arrival of the predesignated OSC (or other appropriate person, pending the arrival of the OSC).

306.1-2 The OSC shall determine pertinent facts about a particular spill, such as its potential impact on human health; the nature, amount, and location of material spilled; the probable direction and time of travel of the material; the resources and installations which may be affected and the priorities for protecting them.

306.1-3 The OSC shall initiate and direct as required Phase II, Phase III and Phase IV operations as hereinafter described.

306.1-4 The OSC shall call upon and direct the deployment of needed resources in accordance with the regional plan to initiate and continue containment, countermeasures, cleanup, restoration, and disposal functions.

306.1-5 The OSC shall provide necessary support activities and documentation for Phase V activities.

306.1-6 In carrying out this Plan, the OSC will fully inform and coordinate closely with RRT to ensure the maximum effectiveness of the Federal effort in protecting the natural resources and the environment from pollution damage.

306.2 EPA and the USCG shall insure that OSCs are predesignated for each region and subregion, and for each Federally operated or supervised facility within subregions in accordance with the following criteria:

306.2-1 EPA shall furnish or provide for OSCs on inland navigable waters, and their tributaries.

306.2-2 The USCG shall furnish or provide for OSCs for the high seas, coastal and contiguous zone waters, and for Great Lakes coastal waters, ports and harbors.

306.2-3 The major consideration in selection of the OSC for a particular area or facility shall be based upon the Agency's capability and resources to provide on-scene coordination of pollution control response activities. If the responsible Agency does not act promptly or take appropriate action, the EPA or USCG shall, depending on the area in which the spill occurs, assume the OSC functions. Pollution control actions taken must be in accordance with Federal regulations and guidelines, EPA policies and this Plan.

306.3 Section 4(a)(4) Executive Order 11507, February 5, 1970, requires development, by all Federal agencies, of emergency plans and procedures for dealing with accidental pollution. Plans developed pursuant to that authority shall be in accordance with and complementary to appropriate regional oil and hazardous substances pollution contingency plans.

306.4 In the event of a nuclear pollution spill, the coordination and response procedures of the Interagency Radiological Assistance Plan shall apply.

400 FEDERAL RESPONSE OPERATIONS -- RESPONSE PHASES

400.1 The actions taken to respond to a pollution spill can be separated into five relatively distinct classes or phases. For descriptive purposes, these are: Phase I. Discovery and Notification; Phase II. Containment and Countermeasures; Phase III. Cleanup and Disposal; Phase IV. Restoration; and Phase V. Recovery of Damages and Enforcement. It must be recognized that elements of any one phase may take place concurrently with one or more other phases.

401 Phase I -- Discovery and Notification

401.1 Discovery of a spill may be by a report received from the discharger in accordance with statutory requirements, through deliberate discovery procedures such as vessel patrols, aircraft searches, or similar procedures, or through random discovery by incidental observations of government agencies or the general public. In the event of receipt of a report by the discharger, written verification of such notification shall be provided by the receiving Federal agency within 7 working days. In the event of deliberate discovery, the spill would be reported directly to the RRC. Reports from random discovery may be initially through fishing or pleasure boats, police departments, telephone operators, port authorities, news media, etc. Reports generated by random discovery should be reported to the nearest CG or EPA office. Regional plans should provide for such reports to be channeled to the RRC as promptly as possible to facilitate effective response action.

401.2 The severity of the spill will determine the reporting procedure and the participating Federal Agencies to be notified promptly of the spill. The severity of the spill is determined by the nature and quantity of materials spilled, the location of the spill and the resources adjacent to the spill area which may be affected by it. Regional plans should specify critical water use areas and detail alerting procedures and communication links. All spills should be reported to the OSC and the RRC. A major or potential major spill shall immediately be reported to the RRC and NRC via telephone and teletype. Members of the RRT and NRT shall be notified by the appropriate response center depending on the severity of the spill. Medium spills shall be reported to the RRC and the NRC as soon as practicable, utilizing teletype whenever possible.

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402 Phase II -- Containment and Countermeasures

402.1 These are defensive actions to be initiated as soon as possible after discovery and notification of a spill. After the OSC determines that further Federal response actions are needed and depending on the circumstances of each particular case, various actions may be taken. These may include, public health protection activities, source control procedures, salvage operations, placement of physical barriers to halt or slow the spread of a pollutant, emplacement or activation of booms or barriers to protect specific installations or areas, control of the water discharge from upstream impoundments and the employment of chemicals and other materials to restrain the pollutant and its effects on water related resources. Surveillance activities will be conducted as needed to support Phase II and Phase III actions.

403 Phase III -- Cleanup and Disposal

403.1 This includes those actions taken to remove the pollutant from the water and related onshore areas such as the collection of oil through the use of sorbers, skimmers, or other collection devices, the removal of beach sand, and safe, non-polluting disposal of the pollutants which are recovered in the cleanup process.

404 Phase IV -- Restoration

404.1 This includes those actions taken to restore the environment to its pre-spill condition, including assessment of damages incurred, and actions such as reseeding shellfish beds.

405 Phase V -- Recovery of Damages and Enforcement

405.1 This includes a variety of activities, depending on the location of and circumstances surrounding a particular spill. Recovery of Federal cleanup costs and recovery for damage done to Federal, State or local government property is included; however, third party damages are not dealt with in this Plan. Enforcement activities under appropriate authority such as sections 11 and 12 of the Act, the Refuse Act of 1899, and State and local statutes or ordinances are also included. The collection of scientific and technical information of value to the scientific community as a basis for research and development activities and for the enhancement of our understanding of the environment may also be considered in this phase. It must be recognized that the collection of samples and necessary data must be performed at the proper times during the case for enforcement and other purposes. Enforcement procedures, including investigative requirements, are detailed in Annex VIII.

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406 Procedures to be Followed for the Purpose of Water Pollution Control

406.1 The Agency furnishing the OSC for a particular area is assigned responsibility to undertake and implement Phase I activities in that area. Other Agencies should incorporate Phase I activities into their on-going programs whenever practicable. Upon receipt of information, either from deliberate or random discovery activities, that a spill has occurred, the OSC for the affected area will be notified. Subsequent action and dissemination of information will be in accordance with the applicable regional plan.

406.2 The OSC is assigned responsibility for the initiation of Phase II actions and should take immediate steps to effect containment or other appropriate countermeasures.

406.3 The OSC is assigned responsibility for conduct of Phase III activities.

406.4 The OSC is assigned responsibility for the conduct of Phase IV activities utilizing techniques concurred in by the RRT.

406.5 Phase V activities shall be carried out by the individual agencies in accordance with existing statutes, with such assistance as is needed from other agencies and from the OSC.

406.6 Environmental pollution control techniques shall be in accordance with the applicable regional plan. In any circumstance not covered by the regional plan, the use of chemicals must be in accordance with Annex X and must have the concurrence of the EPA representative on RRT; in his absence, the concurrence of the appropriate EPA Regional Administrator will be required.

500 COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS

501 Delegation of Authority

501.1 Delegation of authority or concurrence in proposed or continuing water pollution control activities may be either verbal or written by the EPA representative on RRT.

502 Multi-Regional Actions

502.1 In the event that a spill or a potential spill moves from the area covered by one contingency plan into another area, the authority to initiate pollution control actions shall shift as appropriate. In the event that a polluting spill or potential spill affects areas covered by two or more regional plans, the response mechanism called for by both plans shall be activated; however, pollution control actions shall be fully coordinated as detailed in the regional plans.

502.2 There shall be only one On-Scene Coordinator at any time during the course of a spill response. Should a spill affect two or more areas, the RRT will designate the OSC, giving prime consideration to the area vulnerable to the greatest damage. NRT shall designate the OSC if members of one RRT or of two adjacent RRTs, if appropriate, are unable to agree on the designation.

503 Notification

503.1 Sections 11 and 12 of the Act require that all harmful discharges of oil and all discharges of hazardous substances into or upon the navigable waters of the U. S. must be reported to appropriate Federal authority. Designation of the Federal agents to receive such reports are contained in Title 33, Part 153, Subpart B, Code of Federal Regulations published by the U. S. Coast Guard and are available through that Agency's District Headquarters. In general, such reports are to be made to the nearest USCG or EPA office.

504 General Pattern of Response Actions

504.1 When the On-Scene Coordinator receives a report of a spill, or potential spill, the report should be evaluated. In most situations, the sequence of actions shown below should be followed.

504.1-1 Investigate the report to determine pertinent information such as the threat posed to public health or welfare, the type and quantity of material spilled, and the source of the spill.

504.1-2 Effect notification in accordance with the applicable regional plan.

504.1-3 Designate the severity of the situation and determine the future course of action to be followed.

504.2 The result of the report probably can be categorized by one of five classes. Appropriate action to be taken in each specific type case is outlined below:

504.2-1 If the investigation shows that the initial information overstated the magnitude or danger of the spill and there is no environmental pollution involved, it should be considered a false alarm and the case should be closed.

504.2-2 If the investigation shows a minor spill with the discharger taking appropriate cleanup action, contact is made with the discharger, the situation is monitored and information is gathered for possible enforcement action.

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504.2-3 If the investigation shows a minor spill with improper action being taken, the following measures should be taken:

a. Attempt should be made to prevent further discharges from the source.

b. The discharger should be advised of the proper action to be taken.

c. If, after providing advice to the discharger and this advice is not followed, the discharger should be warned of legal responsibility for cleanup and violations of law.

d. Information should be collected for possible enforcement action.

e. The OSC should notify appropriate State and local officials. He should keep the Regional Response Center advised and initiate Phase II and III activities as conditions warrant.

504.2-4 When a report or investigation indicates that a medium spill has occurred or that a potential medium spill situation exists, the OSC should follow the same general procedures as for a minor spill. Additionally, the OSC should make a recommendation on convening the RRT.

504.2-5 When a report indicates that a major spill has occurred, that a potential major spill situation exists, or that a spill or potential spill which could arouse wide public concern has occurred, the OSC should follow the same procedures as for minor and medium spills. RRC and NRT should, however, be notified immediately of the situation even if the initial report has not been confirmed.

505 Strike Force

505.1 A nucleus National level strike force, consisting of personnel trained, prepared and available to provide the necessary services to carry out this Plan has been established by the USCG. This force, presently located on the east coast, is being augmented and will be on site at various locations throughout the country. The National level strike force will be made available if requested to assist in response during pollution spills. The National level strike force may be requested through the appropriate USCG District Commander, Area Commander, or the Commandant, USCG. The strike force will direct the operation of any government-owned specialized pollution cleanup equipment and will function under the OSC.

505.2 Regional plans shall provide the designation of local strike force teams consisting of personnel from operating units within the region. They shall be trained, prepared, and available to provide necessary services to implement the Plan. Regional plans shall specify the location of the local strike force teams. The services of the local strike force teams will be obtained through the appropriate Coast Guard District Commander. These teams are to be capable of merging with other strike forces within the region, or of being sent outside their own region. They are to be capable of supplementing the National level strike force. The local strike force teams should be capable of full independent response to all minor spill situations and joint coordinative response to medium or major spill situations.

600 PROCEDURES FOR CHANGING THE PLAN AND ANNEXES

601 Amendment of the Plan and Annexes

601.1 Recommended changes to this Plan and Annexes shall be developed by NRT and submitted to CEQ for approval and publication. Should disagreements between agencies arise, recommendations of a majority of the NRT members and the minority opinion shall be submitted to CEQ for decision.

602 Amendment of the Regional Plans

602.1 Regional plans may be amended by EPA or the USCG in their respective areas with the concurrence of the Agencies affected by such changes. Any disagreements will be referred to NRT for resolution.

ANNEX I

1100 DISTRIBUTION

1101 Plan Distribution

1101.1 This Plan will be distributed to designated offices of Primary and Advisory Agencies, State and interstate water pollution control agencies and such other Federal, State, local and private agencies and organizations which are cooperating with and participating in activities in support of the Plan. A detailed tabulation listing the elements of these agencies and organizations receiving formal distribution will be maintained by the NRC.

1101.2 Included in this formal distribution are the following:

Department of Defense
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Department of the Interior
Department of Justice
Department of State
Department of Transportation
Office of Emergency Preparedness
All State water pollution control agencies
All interstate water pollution control agencies
Other Federal, State, local and private agencies and organizations as appropriate.

1101.3 Formal distribution of the Plan and amendments will be under the direction of the Environmental Protection Agency.

1102 Amendment Distribution and Format

1102.1 Amendments to the Plan and annexes will be made by sequentially numbered changes. Numbered changes will be effected by means of a transmittal sheet which identifies the Plan, the change number and date, the page numbers affected by the change and any other instructions deemed necessary for purposes of clarity or to make special emphasis or explanation of the change. There will be attached to the transmittal sheet the revised or added pages with the change number and current date on each page at the upper right hand corner.

1102.2 Where a change can be effected merely by pen and ink, the transmittal sheet may be used to accomplish the change without submission of revised pages. The use of pen and ink changes is limited to those cases where existing matter is being deleted or is of minor extent.

1102.3 Asterisks will be used to indicate changes. For line changes, an asterisk will be placed before and after each sentence changed in the left and right page margins. For paragraph changes, an asterisk will be placed before and after each paragraph changed and if continued on the next page, an asterisk will be placed at the top of the page and the end of the paragraph. For a paragraph deletion, an asterisk will be placed in the left margin and the paragraph number or letter will be retained in the original sequence followed by the word "Rescinded" in parenthesis.

1102.4 If the Plan is completely rewritten, asterisks will not be used but supercession will be indicated at the bottom of the first page.

ANNEX II

1200 NATIONAL RESPONSE TEAM

1210 National Response Team Membership

1210.1 The National Response Team (NRT) shall consist of representatives of the Primary Agencies. Each Agency shall designate a sufficient number of alternates to insure representation in the event that the member is unavailable. Advisory Agencies shall also designate representatives of the NRT to be notified in appropriate circumstances.

1211 NRT Organization

1211.1 The representative of EPA shall be the Chairman and the representative of DOT shall be vice-chairman of NRT, when the team is not activated for a spill response. The vice-chairman shall maintain records of the NRT activities along with National and regional plans for pollution emergency responses. When NRT is activated because of a water pollution emergency situation, the Chairman shall be the representative of EPA or DOT, depending upon the area in which the response is taking place.

1212 NRT Purpose

1212.1 The NRT, when not activated for a pollution spill, serves as a standing committee to recommend needed policy changes in the response organization, to revise this Plan as needed and to evaluate the preparedness of the Agencies and effectiveness of plans for coping with pollution spills.

1212.2 The NRT shall act as an emergency response team to be activated in the event of a spill involving oil or other hazardous substances which: (a) exceeds the response capability of the region in which it occurs; (b) transects regional boundaries; or (c) involves persons or nationally significant amounts of property.

1213 NRT Activation

1213.1 NRT shall be notified when a major spill or potential major spill occurs. The NRT will be activated pursuant to Sec. 1212.2 and may be activated for any other spill when requested by any Primary Agency representative.

1213.2 Each representative, or an appropriate alternate, shall be notified immediately by telephone of activation of NRT.

1213.3 When activated, the NRT will determine if representation by any of the Advisory Agencies is appropriate. Any Advisory Agency may, by its request, have a representative present whenever NRT is activated for response to a spill.

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1213.4 Between periods of emergency activations the NRT will:

1213.4 - 1 Recommend revision of this National Contingency Plan to CEQ on the basis of observations of response operations;

1213.4 - 2 Evaluate the functioning of the RRTs to insure that regional plans developed are fully coordinated among involved agencies;

1213.4 - 3 Consider necessary changes in policy on the basis of continuing evaluation of regional response actions taken in combatting spills of oil and hazardous polluting substances;

1213.4 - 4 Provide information to the Research and Development committee, on research requirements, the need for which is not known until spills of unusual materials or unique circumstances occur;

1213.4 - 5 Maintain a continuing awareness of review and act upon reports by the Research and Development subcommittee;

1213.4 - 6 Maintain a readiness posture to respond to a nationally significant spill of oil or other hazardous substance; and,

1213.4 - 7 Maintain a continuing surveillance of incoming reports from all RRTs and activate NRT when appropriate.

1213.5 When activated during a pollution spill response, the NRT will:

1213.5 - 1 Evaluate reports coming from the OSC, requesting additional information as may be indicated;

1213.5 - 2 Coordinate the actions of other regions or districts in supplying needed assistance to the OSC;

1213.5 - 3 Recommend courses of action through RRT for consideration by the OSC;

1213.5 - 4 Request, as appropriate, other Federal, State, local government or private agencies to consider taking action under whatever authorities they may have to accomplish needed objectives for the purpose of pollution control;

1213.5 - 5 Recommend the deployment of personnel to observe the handling of a pollution situation; and,

1213.5 - 6 Establish the National News Office as prescribed in Annex VI.

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ANNEX III

1300 NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER

1301 National Response Center Location

1301.1 The National Response Center (NRC) for control of pollution by oil and hazardous materials is established at the Headquarters, United States Coast Guard, Washington, D. C.

1302 NRC Purpose

1302.1 The purpose of the NRC is to provide physical facilities for coordination and control of an incident should national level involvement be required.

1303 Responsibility for NRC

1303.1 The Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, will provide the necessary communications and plotting facilities and equipment. This will include:

1303.1 - 1 Telephone branch lines;

1303.1 - 2 Teletype circuits;

1303.1 - 3 The latest updated charts of the Departments of Commerce, Interior and Defense for the U. S. navigable waters, the continental shelf and the ocean areas adjacent to U. S. territorial waters;

1303.1 - 4 Technical library on oil and hazardous materials pollution; and,

1303.1 - 5 Plotting and display provisions to visually depict the geographic position, movement and extent of the pollutant.

1303.2 Primary Agencies will furnish competent personnel to man the NRC as required and furnish appropriate technical manuals and materials and such administrative support as required.

1304 Communications Services Available

1304.1 Telephone (voice) services available include:

1304.1 - 1 AUTOVON (Automated Voice Network) - general purpose switched voice network of Defense Communications Systems, which serves Continental U. S., Alaska, Europe, Pacific and Panama;

1304.1 - 2 Washington Tactical Switchboard - Pentagon terminal of the tactical telephone system, operated by USAF;

1304.1 - 3 FTS - GSA operated government administrative telephone system; and,

1304.1 - 4 SARTEL - Search and Rescue Command Coordination telephone network including leased Hotline telephone net extending from Halifax to New Orleans.

1304.2 Teletype services available include:

1304.2 - 1 AUTODIN - A defense communications worldwide (high speed user data communications system operated for and managed by the DCA to provide both direct user-to-user and store and forward message switching service for DOD and other government agencies);

1304.2 - 2 SARLANT - Coast Guard-leased teletype system extending from Massachusetts to Texas (used to control and coordinate SAR incidents under CEA and handles other operational traffic and priority administrative communications);

1304.2 - 3 SARPAC - Same as (2) for the West Coast U. S.; and,

1304.2 - 4 TELEX - Teletypewriter exchange service provided by Western Union that serves Continental U. S., industry and Government offices. TELEX also permits direct connections with international communication carriers and oversea TELEX communications.

1305 Environmental Information

Information on current and predicted meteorological, hydrologic and oceanographic conditions for the high seas, coastal and inland waters is available from NOAA. If specific capabilities of other agency environmental description and prediction programs are required because of the area of unusual conditions, NOAA will arrange for the provision of such information.

ANNEX IV

1400 PRIMARY AGENCIES REGIONAL AND DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

1400 Geographical Boundaries

1400.1 Maps showing regional and district boundaries of the Primary Agencies and addresses and telephone lists for the principal field offices of these Agencies follow.

1400.2 Regional planning will be based on the Standard Administrative Regions delineated on the map - 1406

	Agency
1401	Environmental Protection Agency - OWP
1402	Department of Transportation - USCG
1403	Department of Defense
1403.1	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers - Division and District Offices
1403.2	U. S. Army Continental Army Commands
1403.3	U. S. Navy Naval Districts
1403.4	U. S. Air Force Reserve Regions
1404	U. S. Department of the Interior
1404.1	Field Committee Regions
1404.2	U. S. Geological Survey - Regional and District Offices
1405	Standard Administrative Regions

1401 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Water Programs
Regional Offices

Environmental Protection Agency
Region I, Room 2303
John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203
Tel: (617) 223-7210

Environmental Protection Agency
Region II, Room 847
26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10007
Tel: (212) 264-2525

Environmental Protection Agency
Region III
P. O. Box 12900
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19108
Tel: (215) 597-9151

Environmental Protection Agency
Region IV, Suite 300
1421 Peachtree St., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
Tel: (404) 526-5727

Environmental Protection Agency
Region V
33 East Congress Parkway
Chicago, Illinois 60605
Tel: (312) 353-5250

Environmental Protection Agency
Region VI
1114 Commerce Street
Dallas, Texas 75202
Tel: (214) 749-2827

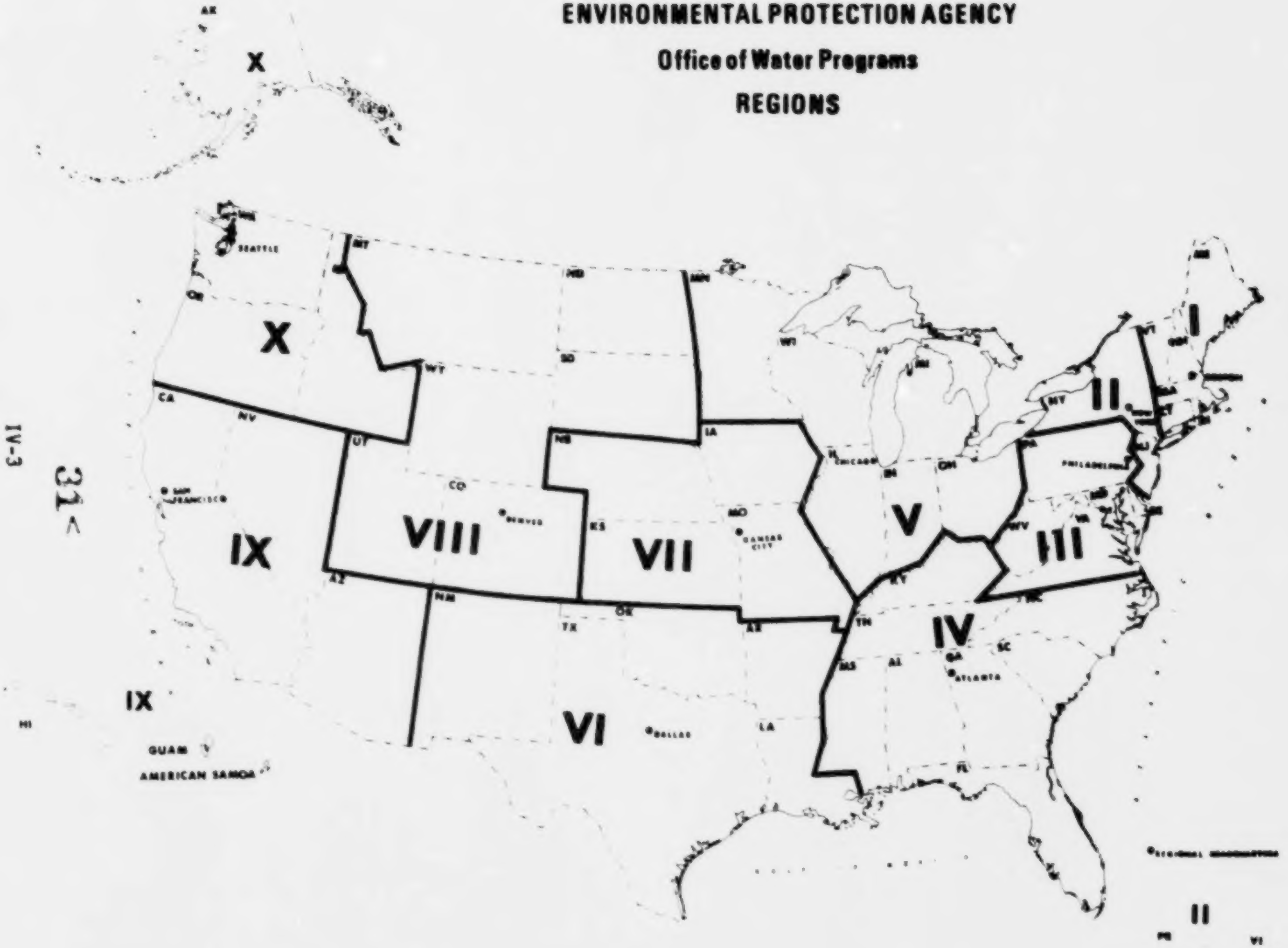
Environmental Protection Agency
Region VII, Room 702
911 Walnut Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106
Tel: (816) 374-3778

Environmental Protection Agency
Region VIII, Suite 900
1860 Lincoln Street
Denver, Colorado 80203
Tel: (303) 837-3895

Environmental Protection Agency
Region IX
760 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94102
Tel: (415) 556-4303

Environmental Protection Agency
Region X
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101
Tel: (206) 442-1200

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Water Programs
REGIONS


AK
X
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SEATTLE
OR
X
CA
NV
SAN FRANCISCO
IX
MT
WY
UT
CO
DENVER
VIII
AZ
NM
ND
SD
NE
KS
VII
MO
KANSAS CITY
IA
MN
OK
TX
VI
DALLAS
AR
LA
WI
MI
IL
CHICAGO
IN
OH
V
KY
TN
IV
MS
AL
GA
ATLANTA
SC
NC
FL
WV
VA
III
PA
PHILADELPHIA
NY
II
VT
ME
I
IX
HI
GUAM
AMERICAN SAMOA
REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS
II
PR
VI

1402 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
U. S. COAST GUARD DISTRICTS

1st Coast Guard District
J. F. Kennedy Federal Bldg.
Government Center
Boston, Mass. 02203
Duty Officer: (617) 223-3645

2nd Coast Guard District
Federal Building
1520 Market Street
St. Louis, Mo. 63103
Duty Officer: (314) 622-4614

3rd Coast Guard District
Governors Island
New York, N.Y. 10004
Duty Officer: (212) 264-4800

5th Coast Guard District
Federal Building
431 Crawford Street
Portsmouth, Va. 23705
Duty Officer: (703) 393-6081

7th Coast Guard District
Room 1018, Federal Bldg.
51 S.W. 1st Avenue
Miami, Fla. 33130
Duty Officer: (305) 350-5611

8th Coast Guard District
Customhouse
New Orleans, La. 70130
Duty Officer: (504) 527-6225

9th Coast Guard District
1240 East 9th Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44199
Duty Officer: (216) 522-3983

11th Coast Guard District
Heartwell Bldg.
19 Pine Avenue
Long Beach, Calif. 90802
Duty Officer: (213)437-2944(FTS)
(213) 437-2941 (COMMERCIAL)

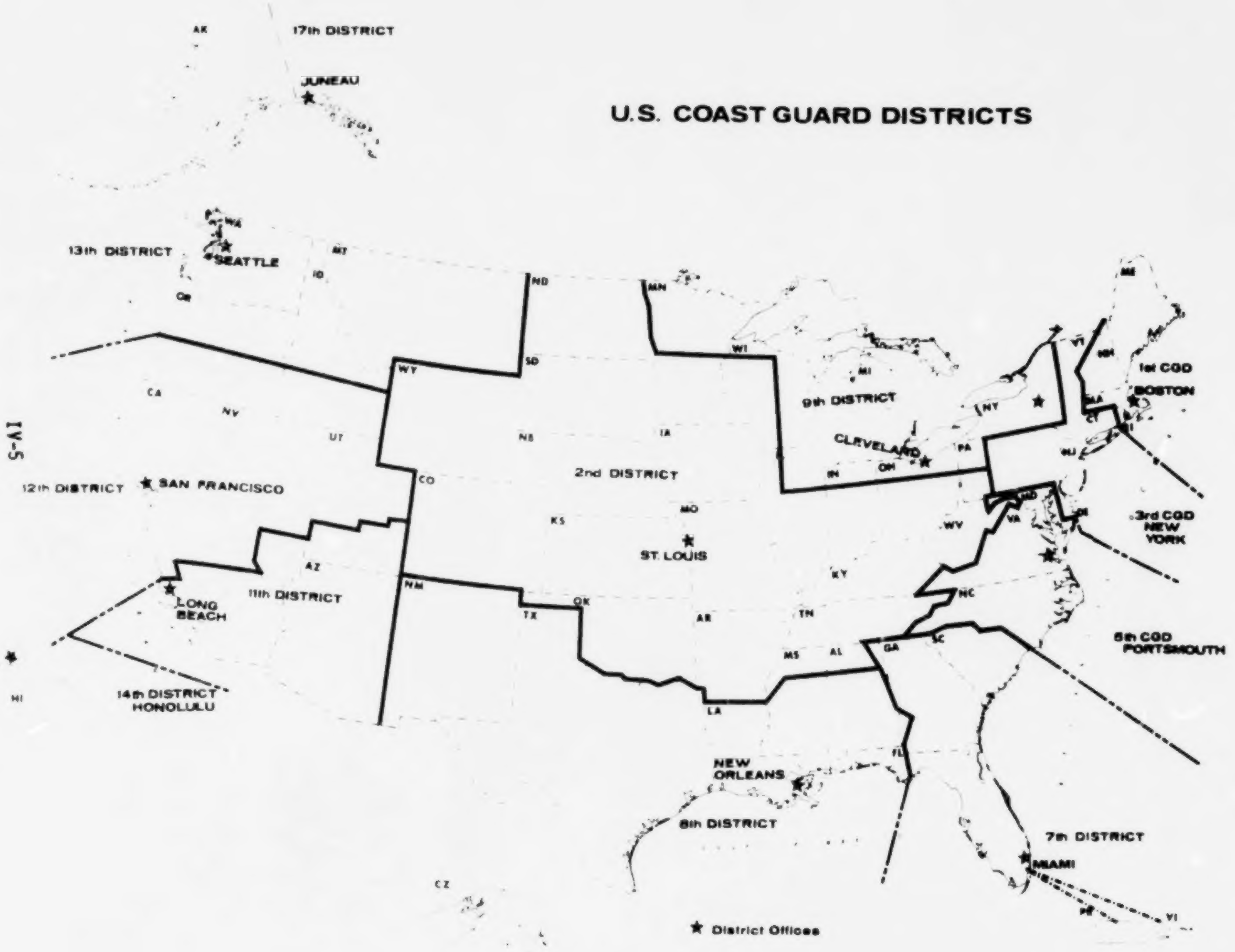
12th Coast Guard District
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94126
Duty Officer: (415) 556-5500

13th Coast Guard District
618 2nd Avenue
Seattle, Wash. 98104
Duty Officer: (206) 624-2902

14th Coast Guard District
677 Ala Moana Blvd.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Duty Officer: (Hono) 588-841
(COMMERCIAL ONLY)
AUTOVON -(315) 732-4800 DROP 223

17th Coast Guard District
P. O. Box 3-5000
Juneau, Alaska 99801
Duty Officer: (907) 586-7340
(COMMERCIAL ONLY)

U.S. COAST GUARD DISTRICTS


AK
17th DISTRICT
JUNEAU
13th DISTRICT
WA
SEATTLE
OR
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NV
UT
CO
NE
IA
9th DISTRICT
NY
CLEVELAND
PA
IN
OH
2nd DISTRICT
KS
MO
ST. LOUIS
12th DISTRICT
SAN FRANCISCO
AZ
11th DISTRICT
NM
LONG BEACH
TX
OK
AR
TN
KY
WV
VA
MD
NC
MS
AL
GA
SC
LA
FL
HI
14th DISTRICT
HONOLULU
NEW ORLEANS
8th DISTRICT
7th DISTRICT
MIAMI
CZ
PR
VI
ME
VT
NH
1st CGD
BOSTON
MA
CT
NJ
DE
3rd CGD
NEW YORK
5th CGD
PORTSMOUTH
★ District Offices

442 907 O - 71 - 3

1403 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
1403.1 DIVISION AND DISTRICT OFFICES

U. S. ARMY ENGR DIV, LOWER MISS. VALLEY
Corner Crawford and Walnut Sts.
P. O. Box 80
Vicksburg, Miss. 39180
Tel. Duty Hours - (601)636-1311
Non Duty Hours - (601)636-9367

U. S. Army Engr Dist, MEMPHIS
668 Federal Office Bldg.
Memphis, Tenn. 38103
Tel. Duty Hours - (901)534-3221
Non Duty Hours - (901)397-7501

U. S. Army Engr Dist, NEW ORLEANS
P.O. Box 60267
Foot of Prytania St.
New Orleans, La. 70160
Tel. Duty Hours - (504)865-1121
Non Duty Hours - (504)865-1041
861-2203

U. S. Army Engr Dist, ST. LOUIS
906 Olive St.
St. Louis, Mo. 63101
Tel. Duty Hours - (314)268-2817
Non Duty Hours - (314)726-4735

U. S. Army Engr Dist, VICKSBURG
P. O. Box 60
USPO & Courthouse
Vicksburg, Miss. 39180
Tel. Duty Hours - (601)636-1311
Non Duty Hours - (601)636-7111

U. S. ARMY ENGR DIV, MISSOURI RIVER
P.O. Box 103 Downtown Station
USPO & Courthouse
215 North 17th Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68101
Tel. Duty Hours - (402)221-1221
Non Duty Hours - (402)453-0202

U. S. Army Engr Dist, KANSAS CITY
700 Federal Office Bldg.
601 E. 12th Street
Kansas City, Mo. 64106
Tel. Duty Hours - (816)374-3896
Non Duty Hours - (913)649-6086

U. S. Army Engr Dist, OMAHA
7410 USPO & Courthouse
215 North 17th Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68102
Tel. Duty Hours - (402)221-1221
Non Duty Hours - (402)453-0202

U. S. ARMY ENGR DIV, NEW ENGLAND
424 Trapelo Road
Walthan, Mass. 02154
Tel. Duty Hours - (617)894-2400
Non Duty Hours - (617)894-2404

U. S. ARMY ENGR DIV, NORTH ATLANTIC
90 Church Street
New York, N.Y. 10007
Tel. Duty Hours - (212)264-3311
Non Duty Hours - (212)269-2491

U. S. Army Engr Dist, BALTIMORE
P.O. Box 1715
31 Hopkins Plaza
Baltimore, Md. 21203
Tel. Duty Hours - (301)962-3311
Non Duty Hours - (301)828-5196

U. S. Army Engr Dist, NEW YORK
26 Federal Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10007
Tel. Duty Hours - (212)264-3311
Non Duty Hours - (212)264-3311

U. S. Army Engr Dist, NORFOLK
Ft. Norfolk
803 Front Street
Norfolk, Va. 23510
Tel. Duty Hours - (703)625-8201
Non Duty Hours - (703)622-7043

U. S. Army Engr Dist, PHILADELPHIA
US Custom House
2nd & Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106
Tel. Duty Hours - (215)597-3311
Non Duty Hours - (215)649-5702

U. S. ARMY ENGR DIV, NORTH CENTRAL
536 S. Clark Street
Chicago, Ill. 60605
Tel. Duty Hours - (312)353-6385
Non Duty Hours - (312)646-2183

U. S. Army Engr Dist, BUFFALO
1776 Niagara Street
Buffalo, N.Y. 14207
Tel. Duty Hours - (716)876-5454
Non Duty Hours - (716)876-5454
X-34

U. S. Army Engr Dist, CHICAGO
219 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
Tel. Duty Hours - (312)353-6406
Non Duty Hours - (312)646-2183

U. S. Army Engr Dist, DETROIT
P.O. Box 1027
150 Michigan Avenue
Detroit, Mich. 48231
Tel. Duty Hours - (313)963-1261
Non Duty Hours - (313)568-2840

U. S. Army Engr Dist, ROCK ISLAND
Clock Tower Building
Rock Island, Illinois 61201
Tel. Duty Hours - (309)788-6361
Non Duty Hours - (309)762-0658

U. S. Army Engr Dist, ST. PAUL
1210 USPO & Customhouse
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
Tel. Duty Hours - (612)725-7506
Non Duty Hours - (612)941-2060

U. S. Army Engr Dist, LAKE SURVEY
630 Federal Bldg. & US Courthouse
Detroit, Michigan 48226
Tel. Duty Hours - (313)226-6161
Non Duty Hours - (313)568-2840

U. S. ARMY ENGR DIV, NORTH PACIFIC
220 S.W. 8th Street
Portland, Oregon 97209
Tel. Duty Hours - (503)226-3361
Non Duty Hours - (503)224-3275

U. S. Army Engr Dist, ALASKA
P.O. Box 7002
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Tel. Duty Hours - (907)752-9114
Non Duty Hours - (907)279-1132

U. S. Army Engr. Dist, PORTLAND
P.O. Box 2946
2850 S.E. 82nd Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97208
Tel. Duty Hours - (503)771-4441
Non Duty Hours - (503)771-1305

U. S. Army Engr Dist, SEATTLE
1519 Alaskan Way, South
Seattle, Washington 98134
Tel. Duty Hours - (206)682-2700
Non Duty Hours - (206)682-2700

U. S. Army Engr Dist, WALLA WALLA
Bldg. 602, City-County Airport
Walla Walla, Washington 99362
Tel. Duty Hours - (509)525-5500
Non Duty Hours - (509)525-3178

U. S. ARMY ENGR DIV, OHIO RIVER
P.O. Box 1159
550 Main Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45201
Tel. Duty Hours - (513)684-3001
Non Duty Hours - (513)561-3758

U. S. Army Engr Dist, HUNTINGTON
P.O. Box 2127
502 8th Street
Huntington, W. Va. 25721
Tel. Duty Hours - (304)529-2318
Non Duty Hours - (304)525-8332

U. S. Army Engr Dist, LOUISVILLE
830 West Broadway
Louisville, Ky. 40202
Tel. Duty Hours - (502)582-5011
Non Duty Hours - (812)256-3371
X-3238

U. S. Army Engr Dist, NASHVILLE
P.O. Box 1070
306 Federal Office Building
Nashville, Tenn. 37202
Tel. Duty Hours - (615)242-8321
Non Duty Hours - (615)242-2769
352-2871

U. S. Army Engr Dist, PITTSBURGH
2032 Federal Bldg.
1000 Liberty Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222
Tel. Duty Hours - (412)644-3311
Non Duty Hours - (412)366-0947

U. S. ARMY ENGR DIV, PACIFIC OCEAN
Bldg. 96
Ft. Armstrong
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel. Duty Hours - (808)40-0531
Non Duty Hours - (808)5432-033

U. S. Army Engr Dist, HONOLULU
Bldg. 96
Ft. Armstrong
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel. Duty Hours - (808)403711
Non Duty Hours - (808)868846

U. S. ARMY ENGR DIV, SOUTH ATLANTIC
510 Title Bldg.
30 Pryor St., S.W.
Atlantic, Georgia 30303
Tel. Duty Hours - (404)526-0111
Non Duty Hours - (404)233-7837

U. S. Army Engr Dist, CHARLESTON
P. O. Box 919
Federal Building
334 Meeting Street
Charleston, S. C. 29402
Tel. Duty Hours - (803)577-4171
Non Duty Hours - (803)766-5772

U. S. Army Engr Dist, JACKSONVILLE
Federal Building
400 West Bay Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32202
Tel. Duty Hours - (904)791-2011
Non Duty Hours - (904)389-8268

U. S. Army Engr Dist, MOBILE
P.O. Box 2288
2301 Airport Blvd.
Mobile, Alabama 36601
Tel. Duty Hours - (205)473-0311
Non Duty Hours - (205)473-7362

U. S. Army Engr Dist, SAVANNAH
P.O. Box 889
200 East Saint Julian St.
Savannah, Ga. 31402
Tel. Duty Hours - (912)233-8822
Non Duty Hours - (912)233-8825

U. S. Army Engr Dist, WILMINGTON
P.O. Box 1890
308 Federal Building
US Courthouse
Wilmington, N. C. 28401
Tel. Duty Hours - (919)763-9971
Non Duty Hours - (919)762-7035

U. S. ARMY ENGR DIV, SOUTH PACIFIC
630 Sansome St. Rm 1216
San Francisco, California 94111
Tel. Duty Hours - (415)556-9000
Non Duty Hours - (415)556-0914

U. S. Army Engr Dist, LOS ANGELES
P.O. Box 2711
300 North Los Angeles St.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90053
Tel. Duty Hours - (213)688-5522
Non Duty Hours - (213)688-5522

U. S. Army Engr Dist, SACRAMENTO
650 Capitol Mall
Sacremento, Calif. 95814
Tel. Duty Hours - (916)449-2000
Non Duty Hours - (916)452-1535

U. S. Army Engr Dist, SAN FRANCISCO
100 McAllister Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94102
Tel. Duty Hours - (415)556-9000
Non Duty Hours - (415)556-3660

U. S. ARMY ENGR DIV, SOUTHWESTERN
1114 Commerce Street
Dallas, Texas 75202
Tel. Duty Hours - (214)748-5611
Non Duty Hours - (214)526-5007

U. S. Army Engr Dist, ALBUQUERQUE
P.O. Box 1580
517 Gold Avenue S.W.
Albuquerque, N. M. 87103
Tel. Duty Hours - (505)843-0311
Non Duty Hours - (505)298-4556

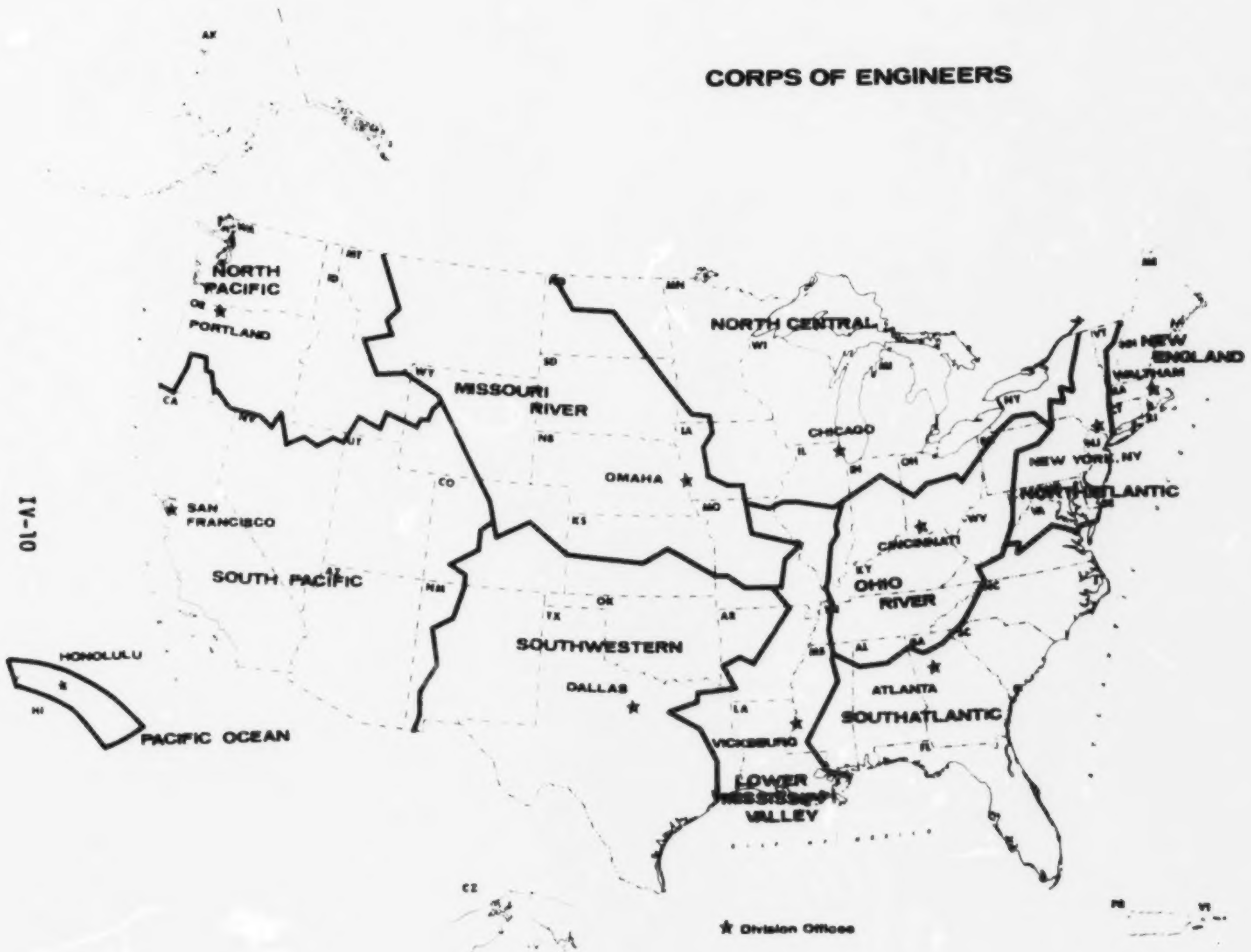
U. S. Army Engr Dist, FORT WORTH
P.O. Box 17300
819 Taylor Street
Fort Worth, Texas 76102
Tel. Duty Hours - (817)334-3011
Non Duty Hours - (817)451-4420

U. S. Army Engr Dist, GALVESTON
P. O. Box 1229
Galveston, Texas 77550
Tel. Duty Hours - (713)763-1211
Non Duty Hours - (713)762-0314

U. S. Army Engr Dist, LITTLE ROCK
P.O. Box 867
700 W. Capitol
Little Rock, Ark. 72203
Tel. Duty Hours - (501)372-4361
Non Duty Hours - (501)372-2011

U. S. Army Engr Dist, TULSA
P.O. Box 61
224 South Boulder
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103
Tel. Duty Hours - (918)584-7151
Non Duty Hours - (918)587-0311

CORPS OF ENGINEERS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OHIO RIVER
SAN FRANCISCO
SOUTH PACIFIC
SOUTHWESTERN
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VICKSBURG
LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
HONOLULU
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★ Division Offices

1403.2 U. S. ARMY CONTINENTAL COMMANDS

Headquarters
U. S. Continental Army Command
Ft. Monroe, Virginia 23351
Tel. 24 hours/day (703) 727-2256

Headquarters
First United States Army
Ft. George G. Meade
Maryland 20755
Tel. 24 hours/day (301) 677-2082

Headquarters
Fifth United States Army
Chicago, Illinois 60615
Tel. Duty Hours - (312) 926-3145
Non Duty Hours - (312) 926-2238

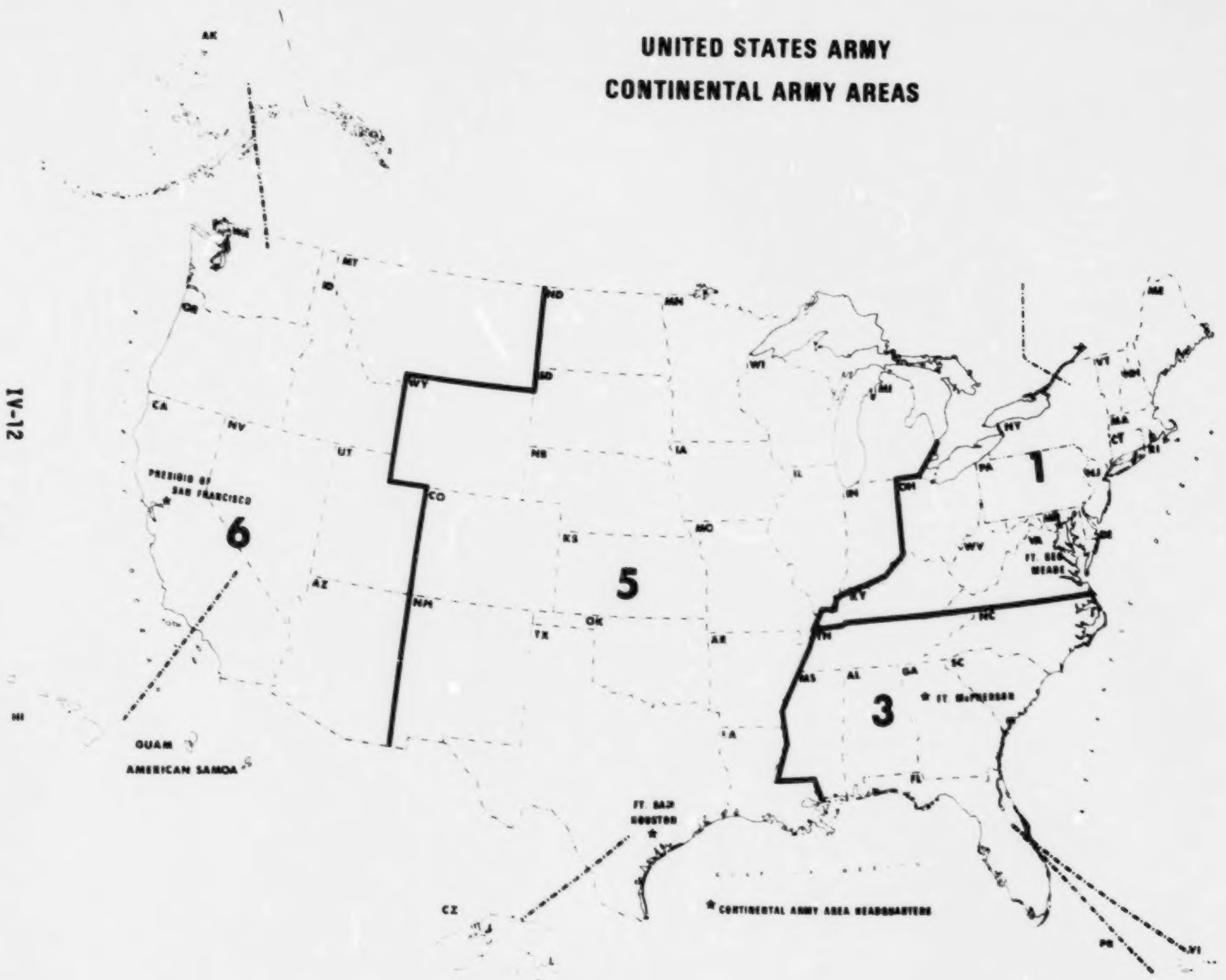
Headquarters
Third United States Army
Ft. McPherson
Georgia 30330
Tel. Duty Hours - (404) 752-2105
Non Duty Hours - (404) 752-3606

Headquarters
Sixth United States Army
Presidio of San Francisco
California 94129
Tel. Duty Hours - (415) 561-3891
Non Duty Hours - (415) 561-2497

Headquarters
Fourth United States Army
Ft. Sam Houston
Texas 78234
Tel. Duty Hours - (512) 221-5347
Non Duty Hours - (512) 221-4746

Headquarters
Military District
Washington
Washington, D. C. 20315
Tel. 24 hours/day (202) 697-3722

UNITED STATES ARMY
CONTINENTAL ARMY AREAS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★ CONTINENTAL ARMY AREA HEADQUARTERS

1403.3 U. S. NAVY
NAVAL DISTRICTS

Headquarters, 1st Naval District
495 Summer Street
Boston, Massachusetts
Tel. (617) LI 2-5100
AUTOVON 955-9110

Headquarters, 3rd Naval District
90 Church Street
New York, New York 10007
Tel. (212) RE 2-9100
AUTOVON 796-1110

Headquarters, 4th Naval District
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19112
Tel. (215) 755-4114
AUTOVON 443-1110

Headquarters, 5th Naval District
Norfolk, Virginia 23511
Tel. (703) 444-3589
AUTOVON 690-0110

Headquarters, 6th Naval District
Naval Base
Charleston, South Carolina 29408
Tel. (803) 743-2650
AUTOVON 794-4111

Headquarters, 8th Naval District
New Orleans, Louisiana 70140
Tel. (504)(366-2311

Headquarters, 9th Naval District
Building I
Great Lakes, Illinois 60088
Tel. (312) 688-4810
AUTOVON 792-2000

Headquarters, 10th Naval District
San Juan, Puerto Rico
Tel. (809) 722-0080
AUTOVON 894-3641

Headquarters, 11th Naval District
San Diego, California 92130
Tel. (714) 235-3401
AUTOVON 933-8011

Headquarters, 12th Naval District
Federal Office Building
59 Fulton Street
San Francisco, California 94102
Tel. (415) 621-3828
AUTOVON 869-0111

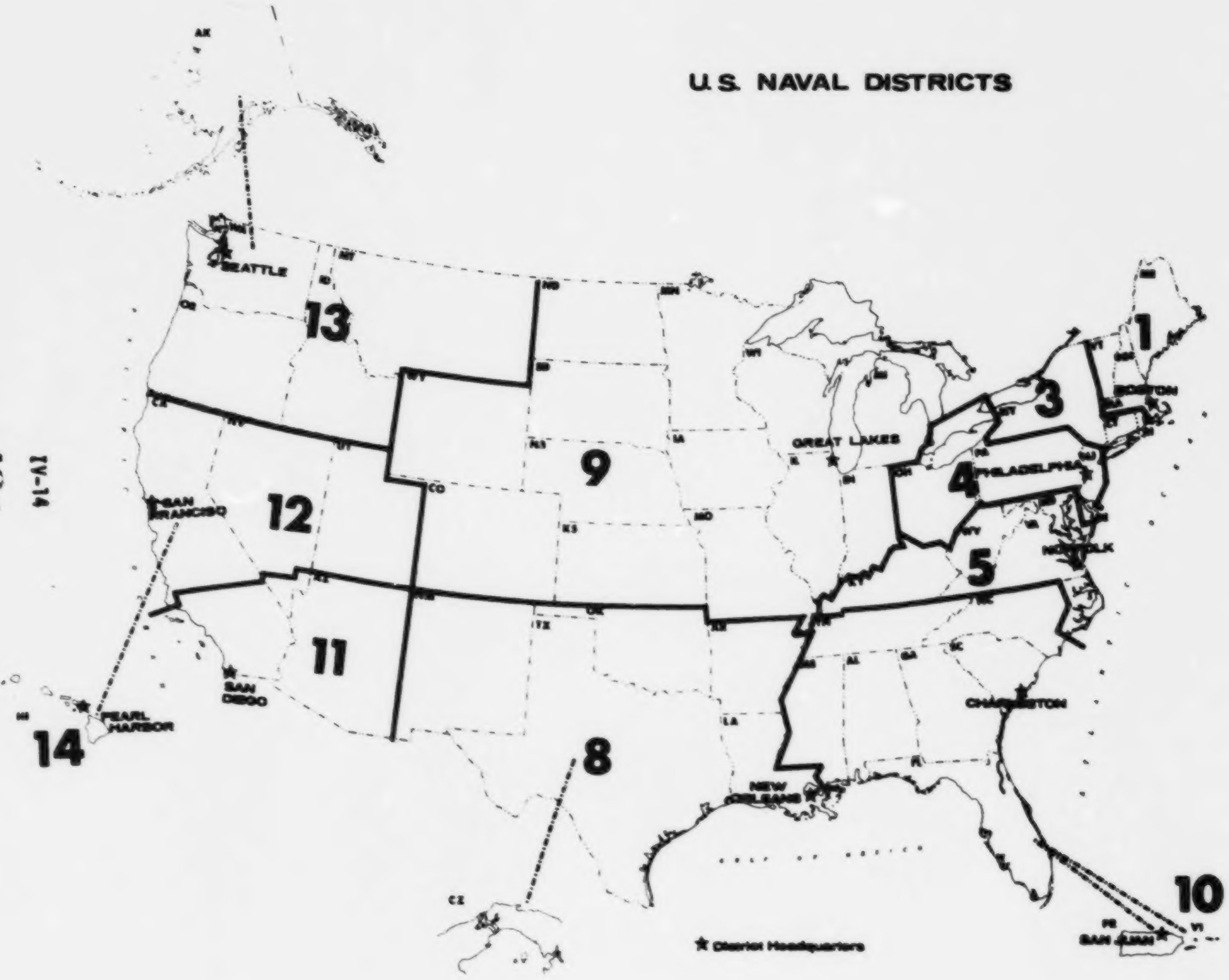
Headquarters, 13th Naval District
Seattle, Washington 98115
Tel. (206) AT 3-5200
AUTOVON 941-3111

Headquarters, 14th Naval District
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
Tel. (808) 40053 Ext. 22101
AUTOVON 421-6823

Headquarters, 15th Naval District
Fort Amador Canal Zone
Canal Zone 882226
AUTOVON 221-3312

Headquarters, Naval District,
Washington, D. C.
Washington Navy Yard
Washington, D. C. 20390
Tel. (202) OX 3-2572 or OX 3-2670
AUTOVON 223-2572 / 2670

U.S. NAVAL DISTRICTS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PEARL HARBOR
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★ District Headquarters

1403.4 U. S. AIR FORCE RESERVE REGIONS

First Air Force Reserve Region
Andrews Air Force Base
Washington, D. C. 20331
Tel. Duty Hours - (301) 981-2345
Non Duty Hours - (301) 981-9111

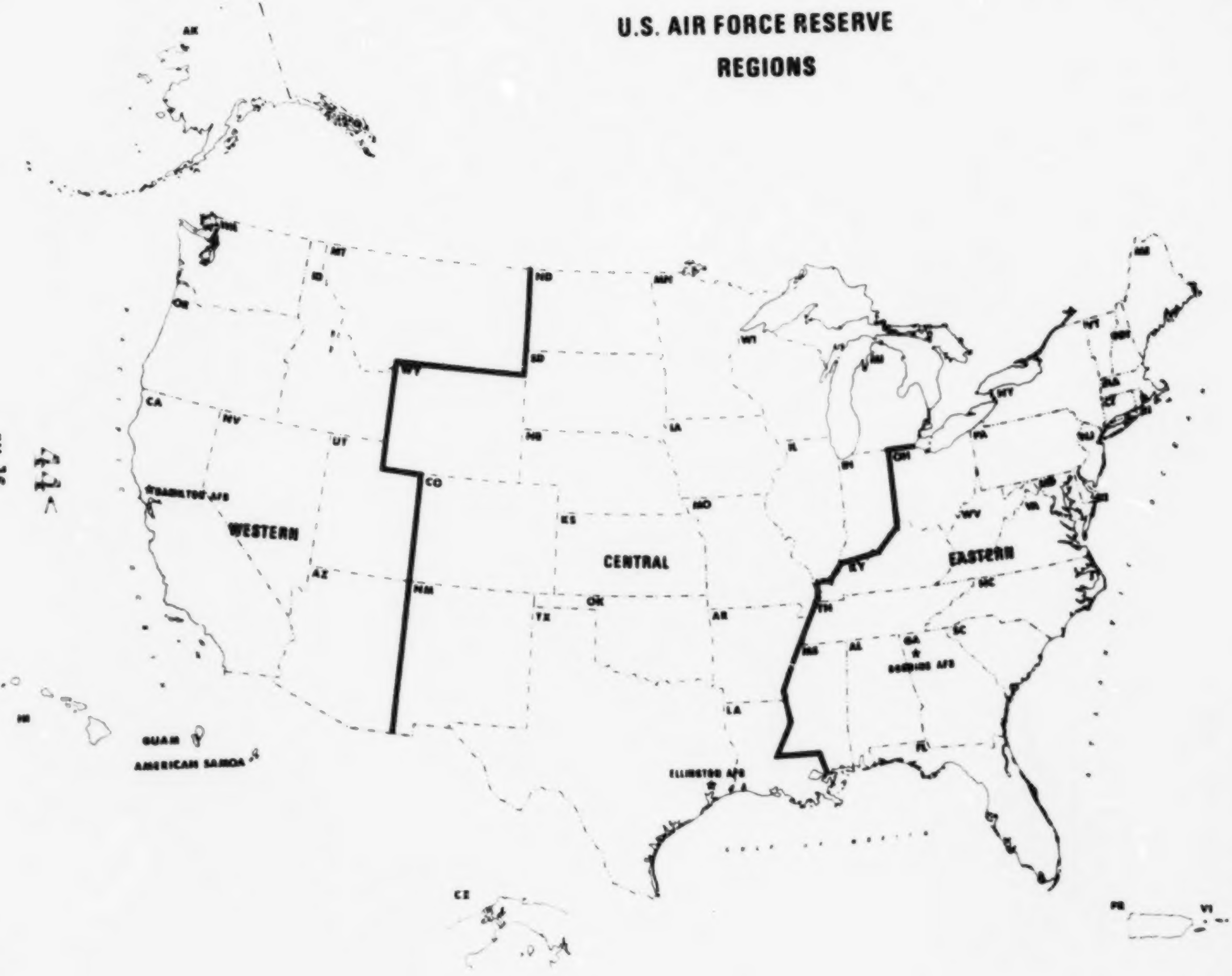
Fourth Air Force Reserve Region
Randolph Air Force Base
Texas 78148
Tel. Duty Hours - (512) 729-3350
Non Duty Hours - (512) 652-1110

Sixth Air Force Reserve Region
Hamilton Air Force Base
California 94934
Tel. Duty Hours - (415) 883-3811
Non Duty Hours - (415) 883-7711

Third Air Force Reserve Region
Dobbins Air Force Base
Georgia 30060
Tel. Duty Hours - (404) 428-4461
X - 741
Non Duty Hours - (404) 428-4461

Fifth Air Force Reserve Region
Selfridge Air Force Base
Michigan 48045
Tel. 24 hours/day (313) 465-1241
X - 5240
4233

U.S. AIR FORCE RESERVE REGIONS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1404 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
1404.1 FIELD COMMITTEE REGIONS

NORTHEAST REGION
Regional Coordinator
Department of the Interior
John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Room 2003K--Government Center
Boston, Massachusetts 02203
Tel: (617) 223-2973

NORTH CENTRAL REGION
Field Representative
Department of the Interior
2510 Dempster Street, Rm. 217
Des Plaines, Illinois 60016
Tel: (312) 298-3375

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST REGION
Field Representative
Department of the Interior
450 Golden Gate Avenue
P. O. Box 36098
San Francisco, California 94102
Tel: (415) 556-8200

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION
Field Representative
Department of the Interior
Federal Building, Room 702
1002 N. E. Holladay Street
P. O. Box 3621
Portland, Oregon 97208
Tel: (503) 234-5138 or 39
234-4710

SOUTHEAST REGION
Field Representative
Department of the Interior
404 Financial Services Bldg.
148 Cain Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Tel: (404) 526-4524

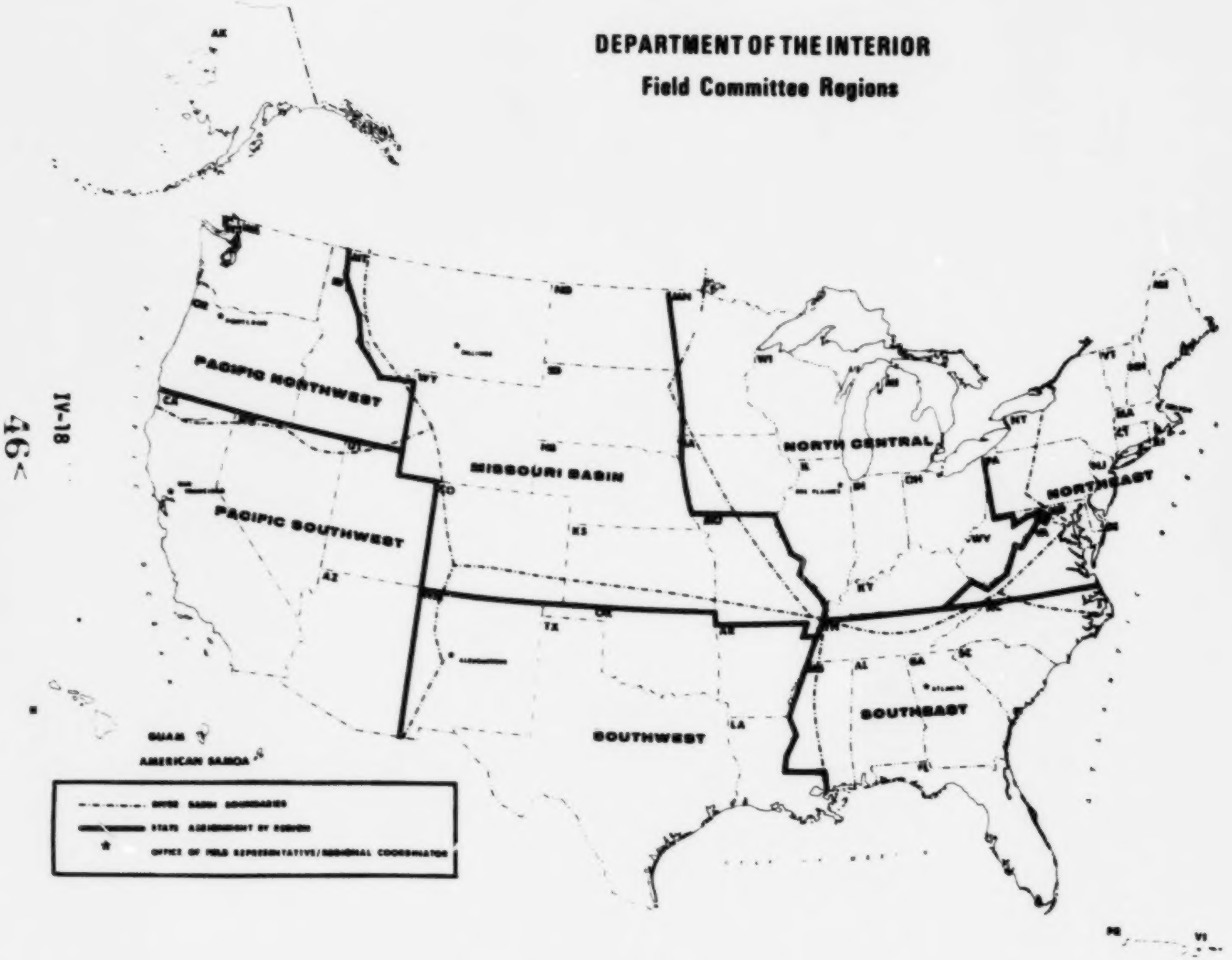
MISSOURI BASIN REGION
Regional Coordinator
Department of the Interior
Federal Office Bldg., Rm. 5311
316 North 26th Street
P. O. Box 2530
Billings, Montana 59103
Tel: (406) 245-6373

ALASKA REGION
Field Representative
Department of the Interior
338 Denali Street
MacKay Building, Suite 1407
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Tel: (206) 583-0150
(907) 279-0712 or
272-5561,
X - 422 or 433

SOUTHWEST REGION
Field Representative
Department of the Interior
Federal Building, Room 4030
517 Gold Street, S.W.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87101
Tel: (505) 843-2838 or 2839

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Field Committee Regions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PACIFIC SOUTHWEST
MISSOURI BASIN
NORTH CENTRAL
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SOUTHWEST
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AMERICAN SAMOA
RIVER BASIN BOUNDARIES
STATE ASSIGNMENT BY REGION
OFFICE OF FIELD REPRESENTATIVE/REGIONAL COORDINATOR

1404.2 U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Regional and District Offices

HEADQUARTERS

Chief, Branch of Oil and Gas Operations
U. S. Geological Survey-CD
3227 General Services Admin. Bldg.
18th & F Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20242
Tel: (202) 343-4528

ALASKA REGION

Regional Oil and Gas Supervisor
U. S. Geological Survey-CD
Post Office Box 259
Room 214, Skyline Bldg.
218 E. Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Tel: (907) 277-0570
Thru Seattle (206) 583-0150

EASTERN REGION

Regional Oil and Gas Supervisor
U. S. Geological Survey-CD
Room 3227, GSA Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20242
Tel: (202) 343-4528

MID-CONTINENT REGION

Regional Oil and Gas Supervisor
U. S. Geological Survey-CD
4562 Federal Building
333 West Fourth Street
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103
Tel: (918) 584-7631

District Offices

District Engineer
U. S. Geological Survey-CD
Oklahoma City District
4321 Federal Court House & Office Bldg.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102
Tel: (405) 231-4806

District Engineer
U. S. Geological Survey-CD
Shreveport District
201 Oil and Gas Building
323 Market Street
Shreveport, Louisiana 71101
Tel: (318) 425-6355

District Engineer
U. S. Geological Survey-CD
Tulsa District
3413 Federal Building
333 W. Fourth St.
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103
Tel: (918) 584-7633

GULF COAST REGION

Regional Oil and Gas Supervisor
U. S. Geological Survey-CD
Suite 336
3301 N. Causeway Blvd.
Metairie, Louisiana 70004
Tel: (504) 527-2424

District Offices

District Engineer
Lafayette District No. 1
P. O. Box 52289
239 Bendel Road
Lafayette, Louisiana 70501

District Engineer
Lafayette District No. 2
P. O. Box 52289

New Orleans District
Suite 322
Imperial Office Bldg.
3301 N. Causeway Blvd.
Metairie, Louisiana 70004
Tel: (504) 527-6119

NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

Regional Oil and Gas Supervisor
U. S. Geological Survey
P. O. Box 2859
2002 Federal Building
Casper, Wyoming 82601
Tel: (307) 265-3405

SOUTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

Regional Oil and Gas Supervisor
U. S. Geological Survey-CD
Federal Building and U. S. Court House
Richardson Ave. at Fifth St.
Roswell, New Mexico 88201
Tel: (505) 622-9857

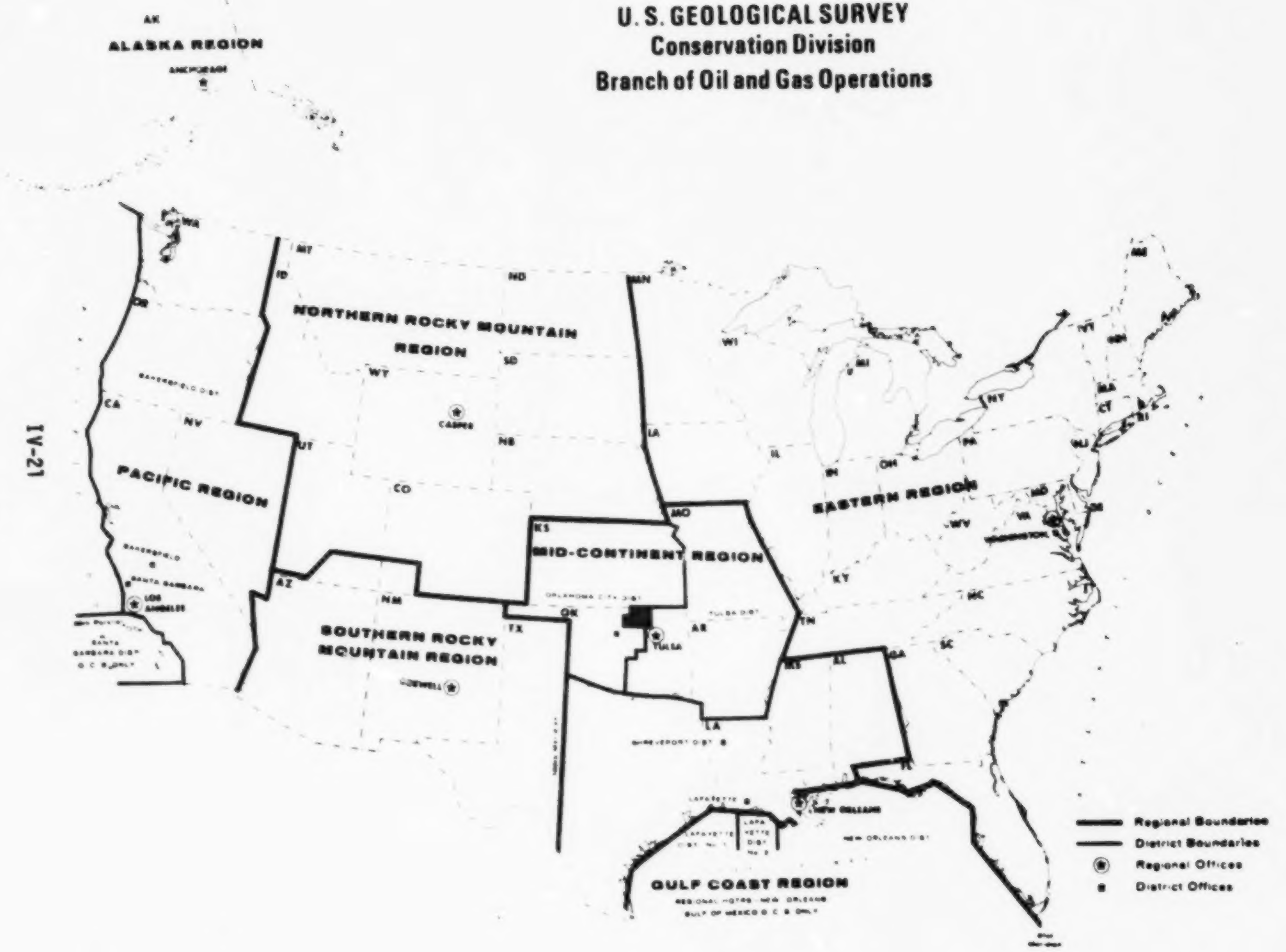
PACIFIC REGION

Regional Oil and Gas Supervisor
U. S. Geological Survey-CD
7744 Federal Building
300 N. Los Angeles St.
Los Angeles, California 90012
Tel: (213) 688-2846

District Office

Santa Barbara District
209 Post Office Building
836 Anacapa St.
Santa Barbara, California 93101
Tel: (805) 963-3305

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Conservation Division
Branch of Oil and Gas Operations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ANCHORAGE
PACIFIC REGION
NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION
SOUTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION
MID-CONTINENT REGION
EASTERN REGION
GULF COAST REGION
REGIONAL HQTRS - NEW ORLEANS
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BAKERSFIELD
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LOS ANGELES
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CASPER
ROSWELL
OKLAHOMA CITY DIST
TULSA DIST
TULSA
SHREVEPORT DIST
LAFAYETTE
LAFAYETTE DIST No 1
LAFAYETTE DIST No 2
NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS DIST
WASHINGTON
Regional Boundaries
District Boundaries
Regional Offices
District Offices

ANNEX V

1500 COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORTS

1501 Purpose

1501.1 The communications concerning an oil or hazardous substance spill are an integral and significant part of the operations. The same precepts govern in these instances as do other operations in which the Coast Guard, EPA and other operating agencies are involved.

1502 Objectives

1502.1 The objectives of the communications and reports are:

1502.1 - 1 To speed the flow of information pertaining to pollution spill;

1502.1 - 2 To relay advice, instructions and reports pertaining to pollution spill; and

1502.1 - 3 To provide for alerting, notification, surveillance and warning of a pollution spill.

1503 Communications Procedures

1503.1 Normal communication circuits of each Primary Agency may be used to effectuate this Plan. The national and district or regional offices and telephone numbers of primary alerting and notification offices of interested agencies will be maintained in NRC and as appropriate in RRC.

1503.2 The initial reporting of a pollution spill will be in accordance with the information and format as described in the regional plans.

1503.3 POLREPS (Pollution Reports) will be submitted by RRT to NRT in a timely manner as developments occur and at 0800 and 2000 local time on each day of the operation.

1504 Pollution Spill Reports

1504.1 At the conclusion of Federal activity resulting from a pollution spill, any OSC involved will submit a complete report of the response operation and the actions taken, pursuant to applicable directives of his own agency. Copies will be furnished to the NRT or RRT, as appropriate, together with any other pertinent information available to the forwarding group. The NRT will then evaluate each situation and will make appropriate recommendations.

ANNEX VI

1600 PUBLIC INFORMATION

1601 Introduction

1601.1 When a major pollution spill occurs, it is imperative that the public be provided promptly with accurate information on the nature of the spill and what steps are being taken to correct the problem. This policy must be followed to obtain understanding from the public, ensure cooperation from all interested parties and to check the spread of misinformation. National Administration Policy and the Freedom of Information Act both call for maximum disclosure of information.

1602 National News Office

1602.1 When the NRT is activated, the team chairman will contact the most appropriate Primary Agency and ask it to detail a professional information officer to establish and direct a National News Office. Requests by the Director of the National News Office for an appropriate number of professional and clerical assistants will be met by one or more of the Primary Agencies.

1602.2 The Director of the National News Office will be responsible for overall supervision of public information activities. While the Director of the Regional News Office will have considerable freedom in responding to news inquiries, he will work under the direction of the Director of the National News Office. The closest possible coordination will be maintained between the National News Office in Washington and the Regional News Office.

1602.3 Promptly after his designation, the Director of the National News Office will contact the White House Press Office and the Office of the Director of Communications for the Federal Government to arrange whatever information assistance may be required by these offices.

1602.4 All written news releases involving major policy considerations will be cleared by the Chairman of the NRT or in his absence the vice-chairman. Situation reports and other factual releases will not require formal clearance.

1602.5 The Director of the National News Office will have free access to meetings of the NRT and will be consulted on the possible public reaction to the courses of action under consideration by the NRT.

1602.6 At appropriate intervals the Director of the National News Office may arrange news conferences at which the Chairman of the NRT, the OSC or other informed officials will make progress reports and respond to questions from the media representatives.

1602.7 The Director of the National News Office will keep appropriate press offices posted on developments. These include the press offices of the Secretaries or Director of the Primary Agencies to the National Contingency Plan; Governors, Senators and Representatives whose States or Districts are affected by the incident; and, the mayor and other responsible local officials in affected communities.

1602.8 As long as public interest warrants, at least one written news release or status report per day will be issued by the National News Office and the Regional News Office reporting progress in combatting the spill and other developments.

1602.9 The National News Office will be provided with adequate space, telephones, typewriters, communications equipment and other supplies by the U. S. Coast Guard at U. S. Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, D.C., where the NRC is housed. The Director of the National News Office will determine what equipment and supplies are needed to ensure an orderly flow of information and to accommodate visiting members of the news media.

1603 Regional News Office

1603.1 When an RRT declares a pollution incident, the Chairman will contact the most appropriate agency and ask it to detail a professional public information officer to establish and direct a Regional News Office. The Regional News Office should be set up at or near the location where the OSC is stationed. Requests by the Director of the Regional News Office for appropriate professional and clerical assistance will be met by one or more of the primary agencies.

1603.2 The Director of the Regional News Office will follow the procedures outlined above for the Director of National News Office in contacting the press offices of State and local officials, in arranging appropriate public information liaison with industries and other concerned interests, and in issuing at least one daily written news release.

1603.3 All news releases involving major policy considerations will be cleared by the Chairman of the RRT or, in his absence, the Executive Secretary.

1603.4 The Director of the Regional News Office will have free access to meetings of the RRT and should be consulted on the possible public reaction to the courses of action under consideration by the RRT.

1603.5 The Regional News Office will be provided with adequate space, telephones, typewriters, communications equipment and other supplies by the Primary Agency which is providing the headquarters for the RRT. The Director of the Regional News Office will determine what equipment and supplies are needed to ensure an orderly flow of information and to accommodate visiting members of the news media.

1604 Washington, D. C., Public Information Contact

1604.1 If the NRT has not been activated, the Director of the Regional News Office will ask the most appropriate Primary Agency to assign a public information officer in Washington, D. C., to serve as a contact point for queries made in Washington, D. C. The information officer assigned to this task will follow the procedures outlined above for the Director of the National News Office in contacting the press offices of the White House and Congressional and Federal officials.

1605 Interim Public Information Director

1605.1 In the period following a spill and before the need for a Federal response is determined, information activities will be directed by the public information personnel of the same Primary Agency which will provide the predesignated OSC. These activities will be conducted in accordance with the information policies of that agency.

1606 Special Public Information Procedures for Senators, Representatives, Congressional Aides and Staff Members, White House Representatives and other VIP's

1606.1 The Director of the National News Office or the Director of the Regional News Office will arrange, on request, to perform special public information services for VIP's including: notifying the media of the time, place and purpose of the VIP visit; making press conference arrangements; and, arranging for interviews with the VIP by interested members of the media.

1607 Special Public Information Procedures for Salesmen

1607.1 Public information officers assigned to pollution spills will refer salesmen to technical personnel designated to evaluate their wares.

1608 Special Public Information Procedures for the General Public

1608.1 In responding to queries from the general public, public information officers will advise the callers or arrange to have the callers advised on what the latest press release has reported.

1609 Special Public Information Procedures for Pollution Spill Correspondence

1609.1 After the crisis has subsided, a model letter reporting on the situation will be drafted by the public information personnel assigned to the problem. After the model letter has been approved by the Chairman of the NRT or the RRT, copies will be sent to the Primary Agencies for their guidance in responding to mail inquiries.

ANNEX VII

1700 LEGAL AUTHORITIES

1700.1 Federal Statutues, Regulations and Administration orders relative to oil pollution control **are administered by several** Departments and Agencies. The following is a tabular summation of the more important of these legal authorities.

1710 Federal Oil Pollution Control Statutes

STATUTES	OPERATING AGENCIES INVOLVED	PROHIBITED ACT OR AUTHORIZATION	TERRITORIAL APPLICATION	SANCTIONS	EXCEPTED DISCHARGES
1711 Refuse Act 1899 (33 U.S.C.407 et seq)	1.**CORPS** 2.U.S.C.G. 3.Customs 4.**JUSTICE**	To discharge from ship. . . (foreign & domestic) or from shore or water front facility, any refuse matter of any kind or description (even commercially valuable petroleum).	1.U.S.navigable waters (USNW) 2.Tributaries, if refuse floats or washes into USNW 3.On banks, If likely to be washed into USNW.	1.$500.00 - $2500.00; 30 days to 1 yr. or both 2.Vessel liable "in rem" for penalties.	"sewage" flowing from streets and sewers.
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1712 Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970 PL 91-224	**1. EPA** **2. DOT** **3. CORPS** **4. Customs** **5. Justice**	**The discharge of oil into the water in harmful quantities**	**U.S. navigable waters, adjoining shorelines, the contiguous zone**	**1.Failing to report prohibited discharges-(a)fine up $10K(b)imprisonment up to one year, or both.** **2.Knowingly discharging-penalty up to 10K.** **3.Violating regulations-penalty up to $5K.** **4.Cleanup costs(a)vessels-up to $14M or $100 per GRT(b)offshore/shoreside facilities-up to $8M.**	**1.As permitted by regulation.** **2.In the contiguous zone as permitted by '54 Convention.**
• • • •		• • • • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •
1713 Oil Pollution Act 1961 as amended (33 U.S.C. 1001-1015)implements International Convention on Prevention of Pollution of Sea by Oil.	1.U.S.C.G. 2.Customs 3.**Corps** 4.**Justice** 5.**State**	1.Any discharge or escape of persistant oil from vessels subject to Act ie. all U.S. seagoing vessels including tankers (whose tanks carry only oil). Except: (a)Tankers under 150 gross tons;. (b)Other vessels under 500 gross tons;. (c)Vessels on whaling operations; (d)Vessels while using Great Lakes & tributaries; and, (e)Naval vessels and auxiliaries.	1.Prohibited zone: (a)Measured from baseline from which territorial sea is established; (b)Generally extends 50 miles to sea; (c)Extends 100 miles to sea off Northeast Coast of U.S.; (d)Extends out 100 miles to sea off West Coast of Canada; and, (e)Modifications published in Notices to Mariners.	1.Penalty: (a)$500.00 to $2500.00 or 1 yr. or both- any person or company; (b)Ship other than one owned & operated by U.S. liable "in rem" for above penalty, and (c)Suspension or revocation of license.	1.Discharges: (a)To secure safety of ship, cargo or life at sea (b)Due to damage to vessel or unavoidable leakage, if all reason able precautions taken after damage occured or leakage discovered (c)Of residue from fuel or lube oil purification or clarification as far from land as possible.

		2.Any discharge of oil from vessel subject to Act, of 20,000 or plus gross tons, whose bldg. contract executed on or after May 18, 1967. 3.Vessels, subject to Act, which are tankers or use oil fuel must keep Oil Record Book with entries of certain discharges or escapes of oils. 4.For[illegible] State Dept. ev[illegible] discharge or escape from foreign vesl.	2.Unlimited - Except if in Master's opinion special circumstances make it neither reasonable nor practicable to retain oil on board, discharge, outside prohibited zone is permitted. 3.Penalties re. Oil Record Book (a)Person failing to comply-fine of from $500.00 to $1000.00 (b)Person making false entry (i)fine - $500.00 to $1000. (ii)imprisonment for 6 mos. or both. 4.Prohibited zone (No. 1 above).		(d)Oily mixtures from bilges containing only lube oil drained or leaked from machinery spaces. (e)Vessels, other than tanker, proceeding to a port with inadequate reception facilities.
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1714 (A) Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1151 et. seq.).	1.Administrator EPA	1.To participate in oil & other hazardous substances pollution spills & recommend solutions when requested by State or interstate agencies. 2.To provide technical assistance to public & private agencies. 3.To recommend limits on pollutants, including oil & hazardous substances. 4.To "approve" State adopted water quality standards and to establish Federal standards where State standards are not submitted or are inadequate. Standards ordinarily include criteria limiting discharges of oil or hazardous substances.	1.U.S. navigable waters & tributaries. Interstate waters as defined in this Act., including costal waters.	1.Enforcement-conference pursuant to Sec. 10 may result in Federal legal action to enforce recommendations. 2. Abatement action pursuant to Sec. 10(c) (5) where discharge reduces quality below established standard	
(B) Section 12, Fed. Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by P.L. 91-224(Apr. 3,1970) (33 U.S.C.1151, et. seq.)	Same as 1712	President shall promulgate regulations designating hazardous substances and recommending methods for removal.	Same as 1712	President shall make recommendation to Congress not later than Nov. 1,1970. Clean up fund of Section 11 available here.	

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1720 Related Federal Statutes

STATUTES	ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY	AUTHORIZED ACTION	TERRITORIAL CONSIDERATIONS
1721 U.S.Navy Ship Salvage Authority (10 U.S.C. 7361)	Secretary of Navy (U.S. Navy Ship System Command, Supervisor of Salvage)	1. To salvage, by contract or otherwise: (a)U.S. Naval vessels; (b)Private vessel (foreign or domestic) subject to availability of salvage forces; and, (i)if not abandoned nor under governmental control nor other salvage facilities reasonably available & competent private authority requests help, i.e. ship's master, owner, or underwriter, (ii)if abandoned or under control of U.S.C.G.,FWPCA, Corps of Engineers, Office of Emergency Preparedness, or federal court - competent requesting agency becomes customer.	1.(a)for U.S. Naval vessels - Navy has direct responsibility anywhere (b)for private vessels (i)U.S. navigable waters and high seas (ii)U.S. navigable waters, U. S. territorial waters and those within the authority of requesting government agency by law or treaty
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1722 Outer Continental Shelf Land Act of 1953 (43 U.S.C. 1331-1343)	Secretary of the Interior (a) Bur. of Land Mgmt. (b) U.S.G.S. **Secretary of Transportation** (a) U.S.C.G.	1. To regulate leases for exploitation of Shelf lands, terms & conditions calculated to prevent pollution in off-shore oil or mining operations. Regulations provide that lessee shall not pollute; shall take certain preventive actions and if pollution occurs, lessee shall make appropriate notifications and shall be liable for clean up.	1. U.S. Continental Shelf Lands
* * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *
1723 Disaster Relief Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1744)	The President Director, Office of Emergency Preparedness per E.O. 11575, Dec. 31, 1970	1. To declare a major disaster at the request of a governor of a State 2. If declared, to direct Federal agencies to assist by: (a)Using or lending, with or without compensation, to state & local governments, equipment, supplies, facilities, personnel, etc. other than extension of credit under any act. (b)Performing, on public or private land, work to preserve life and property	(1) major disaster areas as declared by President (2) U.S., its territories & possessions

		(c) Provide temporary housing or emergency shelter (d) Clear debris & wreckage (e) Make emergency repairs & temporary replacements to public facilities of State and local governments. 3.OEP can give direct financial assistance to State & local governments for items in 2 above.	
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1724 14 U.S.C. 81 et seq.	U.S.C.G.	1.To aid distressed persons & protect property. Sec. 88 (b) in USNW and on the high seas. 2.To establish, maintain & operate aids to maritime navigation in USNW, waters above the U.S. continental shelf and other specified areas. 3.To mark for protection of navigation any wreck in USNW (Sec. 86) not properly marked by owner (33 U.S.C. 409)	
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *
1725 14 U.S.C. 141 (a)	U.S.C.G.	1.On request may use personnel & facilities to assist any government agency, to . perform any activity for which such personnel are especially qualified.	1. Limited only by international law re. Territorial waters
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *
1726 Magnuson Act (50 U.S.C. 191)	designated U.S.C.G. Officers (33 CFR 6) when directed by Executive order (presently implemented by E.O. 10173 as amended)	1.Prevent anything from being placed on board any vessel or waterfront facility as defined in 33 CFR 6.01-4, when necessary to prevent damage to U.S. waters. 2.Establish security zones into which no person or vessel may enter or take anything. 3.Control vessel movement & take full or partial possession or control of any vessel when necessary to prevent danger to U.S. waters 4.Prevent mooring to or compel shifting of any vessel from waterfront facility if it endangers such vessel, other vessels, harbor, any facility therein because conditions exist in or about water front - not limited to fire hazards & unsatisfactory operations.	1. U.S. Territorial waters

1727 Dangerous Cargo Act (46 USC 170)	U.S.C.G.	1. Authority to establish regulations for handling, stowage, storage and use of dangerous articles or substances on board vessels 2. Authority to establish regualtions for disposing of dangerous articles or substances found to be in an unsafe condition	U.S. Territorial waters
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1728 Tank Vessel Act (46 USC 391a)	U.S.C.G.	1. Authority to establish additional rules for provision against hazards of life and property created by vessels having on board inflammable or combustible liquid cargo in bulk.	U.S. Territorial waters
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1750 Treaties and International Conventions

TITLE	PARTIES	SUBSTANCE OF AGREEMENT	TERRITORIAL APPLICATION
1751 Treaty re. Reciprocal Rights in Conveyance of Prisoners and Wrecking & Salvage (35 Stat.2035, TS 502)	U.S. - Great Britain signed for Canada (1908)	1. Vessels & wrecking equipment of U.S. or Canada permitted to salvage wrecks, render aid to vessels in distress or disabled across the international boundary line.	1. In portion of St. Lawrence River through which boundary line passes. 2. Lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Superior. 3. Niagara, Detroit, St. Clair & Ste. Marie River. 4. Canals at Sault Ste. Marie. 5. Shores & territorial waters on Pacific & Atlantic within 30 miles of boundary line.
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *
1752 Boundary Waters Treaty (35 Stat. 2448, TS 548)	U.S. - Great Britain signed for Canada (1909)	1. Established International Joint Commission with jurisdiction over all cases re. use, obstruction or diversion of waters including water pollution. No mechanism for enforcement directly by Commission findings & recommendations reported to respective governments for enforcement action within its territorial limits.	1. U.S. - Canadian boundary waters
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *
1753 Treaty to Facilitate Assistance to & Salvage of Vessels in Territorial Waters (49 Stat. 3359, TS 905)	U.S. - Mexico (1936)	1. Vessels & rescue apparatus, public & private, may aid vessels and crew of its own nationality, when disabled or in distress. 2. Captain, master or owner of rescue vessel of either country must notify that country when entering or intending to enter territorial waters of the other country as early as possible and may freely proceed with rescue unless advised by the other country that adequate assistance is available or for any other reason rescue is not necessary.	1. On shores or within territorial waters of the other nation - (a)Within 720 mile radius of intersection of international boundary line & Pacific Coast or (b)within 200 miles radius of intersection of international boundary line & coast of Gulf of Mexico.

1754	Convention of High Seas (1958) TIAS 5200) (13 U.S.T. 2312)	U.S. (1962)-Denmark, Finland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, U.K., USSR, **inter alia**	1.Article XXIV - Member nations responsible for drafting regualtions to prevent pollution of seas by oil. 2.Article XXV - same for radioactive wastes & other harmful agents by vessels under its control	High Sea
	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *
1755	Geneva Convention on Territorial Sea & Contiguous Zone (1958) (15 U.S.T. 1606) (TIAS 5639)	U.S. (1964)-Denmark, Finland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, U.K., USSR, inter alia	1.To exercise necessary controls to prevent infringement of nations sanitary regualtions within its territory or territorial sea.	**1.Not to exceed 12 miles outward from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured.**
	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *
1756	Convention on Continental Shelf (1958) (TIAS 5578) (15 U.S.T. 471)	U.S. (1964)-Denmark, Finland, France, Mexico, Netherlands, U.K., USSR, **inter alia**	Coastal government has: exclusive & sovereion right to explore and exploit natural resources of the Shelf as long as it does not unjustifiably interfere with navigation, fishing or conservation of living sea resources nor with fundamental oceanographic or other scientific research destined for open publication.	**U.S. Continental Shelf - 200 meter isobath curve contiguous to land or to a depth that admits of the exploitation of said area.**
	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *
1757	Convention for Prevention of Pollution by Sea by Oil, (1954) (12 U.S.T. 2989: (1962) amended 17 U.S.T. 1523)	U.S. (1961)-Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Spain, Sweden, U.K., inter alia,	1.To prevent discharge or escape of oily substances by sea-going vessels - See Oil Pollution Act of 1961 as amended in 1966 for U.S. implementation. (33 U.S.C. 1001-1015) (Note: Oily substance is defined as presistant oil) 2. Maintenance of Oil Record Book.	**1.Prohibited zone: All seas within 50 miles from nearest land (baseline from which territorial sea is established) and other areas as defined in the convention.**

ANNEX VIII

1800 ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES

1801 Introduction

1801.1 The OSC in charge at the scene of a spill may be from any one of several agencies; it is necessary, therefore, to establish uniform procedures for notification of counsel, collection of samples and information consistent with the several phases in Federal response situations. Necessary information and sample collection must be performed at the proper times during the Federal involvement in a spill for the purpose of later use in identifying the party responsible, in cleanup cost recovery, damage recovery, and civil and criminal enforcement actions under appropriate Federal statutes. Time is of great importance since wind, tide and current may disperse or remove the evidence and witnesses may no longer be available. Thus, during the phases of discovery and notification, containment and countermeasures, cleanup and disposal, and restoration, the OSC must take the necessary action to put counsel on notice of the event and to ensure that information, records, and samples adequate for legal and research purposes are obtained and safeguarded for future use.

1802 Notification of Counsel

1802.1 Immediately upon notification that a spill has occurred the RRT or NRT members, as appropriate, shall notify their respective regional and departmental attorneys, as provided herein and as detailed in the regional plan.

1802.2 Initial coordination of appropriate counsel will be effected by counsel of the Department responsible for furnishing the OSC. Coordination will be for joint and several actions concerning legal matters regarding the operation of the Plan, sending of notices, advice regarding the handling of evidence, preparation of evidentiary statements, and referral of the matter to the Justice Department or appropriate U. S. Attorney.

1802.3 The information and reports obtained by the OSC are to be transmitted to the RRC. Copies will then be forwarded to the NRC, members of the RRT, and others, as appropriate. The representative of the Agency on the RRT having cost recovery or enforcement authority will then refer copies of the pollution reports to his respective agency counsel.

1803 Legal Notice to Ship Operators and Others

1803.1 Notice to the ship or facility operator, owner or other appropriate responsible person indicating Federal interest and potential action in a spill shall be prepared and sent by the Agency responsible for furnishing the OSC. This notice should include, among other things, Federal statutes and regulations violated, indication of responsibility for cleanup, notice that cleanup be effected pursuant to and in accordance with this National Contingency Plan and Federal regulations, identification of the OSC, and direction that response activity be coordinated with the OSC.

1804 Action to be Taken by OSC for Phase V Activities in Conjunction With Actions in Phases I, II, and III

1804.1 Investigate observed instances of oil or other hazardous substances pollution in the waters covered by the scope of this Plan. Investigative actions may include:

1804.1 - 1 Request permission to enter facility or vessel involved. The investigator should identify himself and explain his reason for being there. In those situations where statutory authority does not exist for entering or boarding and if permission to enter or board is denied, investigator should seek assistance of local U. S. Marshal;

1804.1 - 2 Question all persons who may be responsible for or have knowledge of the spillage and record the name, address and position of each witness;

1804.1 - 3 Furnish anyone who may be responsible for an offense with an appropriate warning as to his rights;

1804.1 - 4 Obtain signed statements wherever possible indicating where, when and how the spill occurred and its extent;

1804.1 - 5 When a witness makes an oral statement but will not give a written statement, reduce the oral statement to writing; and

1804.1 - 6 When the source of the pollution is unknown, obtain as much information as possible and note any suspect vessels or facilities.

1804.2 When investigation discloses a reasonable basis to believe a violation has occurred, collect samples of oil or hazardous polluting substances from the water and from appropriate spaces and drainage points of the suspected offending vessel or vessels, shore establishments, or other sources. Collect comparative samples in unaffected water in the vicinity of the spill.

1804.3 Samples collected are to be transmitted for analysis, using special courier or registered mail (return receipt requested) and observing the procedures outlined below. Appropriate analytical laboratories are designated in the regional plan. Reports of laboratory analysis will be forwarded to the appropriate RRT for transmittal to counsel. The Chairman of the RRT will also forward copies of laboratory reports to NRT.

1804.4 Photographs should be taken to show the source and the extent of pollution, if possible, using both color and black and white film. The following information should be recorded on the back of each photographic print: a) name and location of vessel or facility; b) date and time the photo was taken; c) names of the photographer and witnesses; d) shutter speed and lens opening; and e) type of film used and details of film processing. (The immediate developing type of photographic process may be of major assistance to the less-than-professional photographer by allowing on-the-spot inspection of results and "retakes" as needed to obtain an acceptable photograph).

1804.5 If in doubt as to whether or not a particular case may be an oil pollution or hazardous substances pollution violation, or in doubt as to how to proceed in any given case, contact the RRT for instructions and advice. If, however, time is a critical factor and/or the RRT has not yet assembled, proceed as if it were a pollution violation.

1805 Sample Collection Procedures to be Followed by OSC

1805.1 Several precautions must be observed when taking and handling liquid samples for analyses as the character of the sample may be affected by a number of common conditions. These precautions concern the following: a) the composition of the container; b) cleanliness of the container; and, c) manner in which the sample is taken.

1805.2 In taking such samples, the following procedures are to be followed in all cases:

> 1805.2 - 1 Glass containers of one quart size are to be used. The portion of the closure (sealing gasket or cap liner) which may come into contact with the sample in the container is of considerable importance. When oil or petroleum hydrocarbons are to be sampled, the closure should be made of glass, aluminum foil, or teflon. Other pollutants may require different or special closure material and the analysis laboratory should be consulted whenever a question arises as to the appropriateness of any closure material.
>
> 1805.2 - 2 Previously unused containers are preferred. Containers that have been cleaned with a strong detergent, thoroughly rinsed and dried may be used.

1805.2-3 Consult with the analysis laboratory personnel relative to special samples and unusual problems.

1805.2-4 Some explanatory notes covering the above procedures are as follows: a) glass containers always must be used because plastic containers, with the exception of teflon, have been found in some cases to absorb organic materials from water and, in other cases, compounds have been dissolved from plastic containers; b) as it as desirable to take a large sample of the pollutant, proper skimming techniques should be used to obtain a sufficient amount of oil for analysis; and, c) since it is not unusual for a pollution condition to change rapidly, samples should be taken in a timely fashion, and the time sequences and places noted.

1806 Chain of Custody Record

1806.1 All samples and other tangible evidence must be maintained in proper custody until orders have been received from competent authority directing their disposition. Precautions should be taken to protect the samples from breakage, fire, altering and tampering. It is important that a chain of custody of the samples be properly maintained and recorded from the time the samples are taken until ultimate use at the trial of the case. In this regard, a record of time, place, and the name and title of the person taking the sample, and each person handling same thereafter must be maintained and forwarded with the sample.

1807 Spill Pollution Report

1807.1 The appropriate information for each pollution spill should be obtained by the OSC and reported pursuant to the appropriate instructions.

ANNEX IX

1900 FUNDING

1900 General

1900.1 The primary thrust of this Plan is to encourage the person responsible for a spill to take appropriate remedial actions promptly. Usually this will mean that the cost of containment, countermeasures and cleanup of spills should be borne by the person responsible for the discharge. The OSC and other officials associated with the handling of a spill should make a substantial effort to have the responsible person accept voluntarily this financial responsibility.

1900.2 Actions undertaken by the Primary Agencies in response to pollution spill emergencies shall be carried out under existing programs and authorities insofar as practicable.

1900.3 It is not envisioned that any Federal agency will make resources available, expend funds or participate in operations in connection with spills unless such agency can so respond in conformance with its existing authority. Authority to expend resources will be in accordance with agencies' basic statutes and, if required, through cross-servicing agreements. This Plan encourages interagency agreements whenever specific reimbursement agreements between Federal agencies are deemed necessary to insure that the Federal resources will be available for a timely response to a pollution emergency.

1901 Funding Responsibility

1901.1 The funding, including reimbursement to Federal agencies, other agencies, contractors and others, of pollution removal activities is the responsibility of the agency providing the predesignated OSC. This funding may be provided through normal operating expense accounts of the agency or through special funding arrangements such as the Pollution Revolving Fund described hereinafter.

1901.2 Funding of response actions not associated with the removal activity, such as scientific investigations, law enforcement or public relations is the responsibility of the agency having statutory or executive responsibility for those specific actions.

1902 Agency Funding

1902.1 The Environmental Protection Agency can provide funds to insure timely initiation of cleanup actions in those instances where the OSC is an EPA representative. Funding of continuing cleanup actions, however, will be determined on a case-by-case basis by the Headquarters Office of EPA. Inasmuch as EPA does not have funds provided for this purpose, by statute or regulation, initiation of containment and cleanup activities is funded out of operating program funds.

1902.2 The U. S. Coast Guard pollution control efforts are funded under "Operating Expenses." These funds are utilized in accordance with applicable regional plans and agency directives.

1902.3 The Department of Defense has two specific sources of funds which may be applicable to a pollution incident under appropriate circumstances. (This does not consider military resources which might be made available under specific circumstances.)

> 1902.1 - 1 Funds required for removal of a sunken vessel or similar obstruction to navigation are available to the Corps of Engineers through Civil Functions Appropriations, Operations and Maintenance, General.
>
> 1902.1 - 2 The U. S. Navy has funds available on a reimbursable basis to conduct salvage operations.

1903 Disaster Relief Funds

1903.1 Certain pollution control response activities may qualify for reimbursement as disaster relief functions. In making a declaration of a major disaster for a stricken area, the President may allocate funds from his Disaster Relief Fund, administered by the Director, Office of Emergency Preparedness. After the President has declared a major disaster and authorized allocation of funds, the Director may authorize certain reimbursements to Federal agencies for disaster assistance provided under direction of his office. Applicable policies and procedures are stated in Title 32, Chapter XVII, Part 1709, "Reimbursement of Other Federal Agencies Performing Major Disaster Relief Functions."

1903.2 The Director may also make financial assistance available to State Governments and through the States to local governments in accordance with policies and procedures stated in Title 32, Chapter XVII, Part 1710, "Federal Disaster Assistance."

1904 Pollution Revolving Fund

1904.1 A pollution revolving fund (hereinafter referred to as the Fund) administered by the Commandant, USCG, has been established under the provisions of Section 11 of the Act. This Fund is available to pay specified costs associated with spill response operations. Regulations governing administration and use of the funds are contained in 33 CFR Part 153D, April 13, 1971.

1904.2 The Fund is available to pay the cost of removal of oil discharged into the navigable waters and adjoining shorelines of the United States. It is also available to pay the cost of removal of discharges of hazardous polluting substances, provided the material has been designated as a hazardous polluting substance pursuant to Section 12(a) of the Act.

1904.3 Examples of specific costs reimbursable to a Federal agency for spill response operations are:

1904.3 - 1 Costs incurred by industrial type facilities, including charges for overhead, in accordance with the agency's industrial accounting system;

1904.3 - 2 Out-of-pocket costs specifically and directly incurred as a result of recovery activities such as:

- 2.1 Travel, including transportation and per diem, when specifically requested by the OSC.

- 2.2 Supplies, materials and minor equipment procured specifically for response activities.

1904.4 Some limitations on use of the Fund are:

1904.4 - 1 Restriction of reimbursement for expenditures made for Phase II and Phase III response actions;

1904.4 - 2 Personnel and equipment costs which are funded by other appropriations and which would have been incurred during normal operations; and

1904.4 - 3 Costs of surveillance activities, restoration of damages following a spill, or investigative functions performed in support of enforcement action or scientific documentation.

1904.5 The Commandant, USCG, will prepare and distribute detailed instructions to assist in determination of appropriate costs by the OSC when available, these instructions shall be included in this Plan.

1905 General Limitations on Funding

1905.1 Care must be exercised to ensure that misunderstandings do not develop about reimbursement of funds expended for containment and cleanup activities. The OSC should not knowingly request services for which reimbursement is mandatory unless reimbursement funds are known to be available. Similarly, the agency supplying a reimbursable service should determine the source of reimbursement before committing resources necessitating reimbursement.

1906 Planning

1906.1 The availability of funds and requirements for the reimbursement of expenditures by certain agencies must be included in resource utilization planning. Regional and subregional contingency plans should show what resources are available under what conditions and cost arrangements. Local interagency agreements may be necessary to specify when reimbursement is required.

ANNEX X

2000 SCHEDULE OF DISPERSANTS AND OTHER CHEMICALS TO TREAT OIL SPILLS

2001 General

2001.1 This schedule shall apply to the navigable waters of the United States and adjoining shorelines, and the waters of the contiguous zone as defined in Article 24 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.

2001.2 This schedule applies to the regulation of any chemical as hereinafter defined that is applied to an oil spill.

2001.3 This schedule advocates development and utilization of mechanical and other control methods that will result in removal of oil from the environment with subsequent proper disposal.

2001.4 Relationship of the Environmental Protection Agency with other Federal agencies and State agencies in implementing this schedule: in those States with more stringent laws, regulations or written policies for regulation of chemical use, such State laws, regulations or written policies shall govern. This schedule will apply in those States that have not adopted such laws, regulations or written policies.

2002 Definitions. Substances applied to an oil spill are defined as follows:

2002.1 Collecting agents - include chemicals or other agents that can gell, sorb, congeal, herd, entrap, fix, or make the oil mass more rigid or viscous in order to facilitate surface removal of oil.

2002.2 Sinking agents - are those chemical or other agents that can physically sink oil below the water surface.

2002.3 Dispersing agents - are those chemical agents or compounds which emulsify, disperse or solubilize oil into the water column or act to further the surface spreading of oil slicks in order to facilitate dispersal of the oil into the water column.

2003 Collecting Agents. Collecting agents are considered to be generally acceptable providing that these materials do not in themselves or in combination with the oil increase the pollution hazard.

2004 Sinking Agents. Sinking agents may be used only in marine waters exceeding 100 meters in depth where currents are not predominately onshore, and only if other control methods are judged by EPA to be inadequate or not feasible.

2005 Authorities Controlling Use of Dispersants

2005.1 Regional response team activated: dispersants may be used in any place, at any time, and in quantities designated by the On-Scene Coordinator, when their use will:

> **2005.1 - 1 in the judgment of the OSC, prevent or substantially reduce hazard to human life or limb or substantial hazard of fire to property;**
>
> 2005.1 - 2 in the judgment of EPA, in consultation with appropriate State agencies, prevent or reduce substantial hazard to a major segment of the population(s) of vulnerable species of waterfowl; and,
>
> 2005.1 - 3 in the judgment of EPA, in consultation with appropriate State agencies, result in the least overall environmental damage, or interference with designated uses.

2005.2 Regional response team not activated: provisions of Section 2005.1-1 shall apply. The use of dispersants in any other situation shall be subject to this schedule except in States where State laws, regulations, or written policies that govern the prohibition, use, quantity, or type of dispersant are in effect. In such States, the State laws, regulations or written policies shall be followed during the cleanup operation.

2006 Interim Restrictions on Use of Dispersants for Pollution Control Purposes. Except as noted in 2005.1, dispersants shall not be used:

2006.1 on any distillate fuel oil;

2006.2 on any spill of oil less than 200 barrels in quantity;

2006.3 on any shoreline;

2006.4 in any waters less than 100 feet deep;

2006.5 in any waters containing major populations, or breeding or passage areas for species of fish or marine life which may be damaged or rendered commercially less marketable by exposure to dispersant or dispersed oil;

2006.6 in any waters where winds and/or currents are of such velocity and direction that dispersed oil mixtures would likely, **in the judgment of EPA**, be carried to shore areas within 24 hours; or

2006.7 in any waters where such use may affect surface water supplies.

2007 Dispersant Use. Dispersants may be used in accordance with this schedule if other control methods are judged to be inadequate or infeasible, and if:

2007.1 information has been provided to EPA, in sufficient time prior to its use for review by EPA, on its toxicity, effectiveness and oxygen demand determined by the standard procedures published by EPA. [Prior to publication by EPA of standard procedures, no dispersant shall be applied, except as noted in Section 2005.1-1 in quantities exceeding 5 ppm in the upper 3 feet of the water column during any 24-hour period. This amount is equivalent to 5 gallons per acre per 24 hours.]; and

2007.2 applied during any 24-hour period in quantities not exceeding the 96 hour TL_{50} of the most sensitive species tested as calculated in the top foot of the water column. The maximum volume of chemical permitted, in gallons per acre per 24 hours, shall be calculated by multiplying the 96-hour TL_{50} value of the most sensitive species tested, in ppm, by 0.33; except that in no case, except as noted in Section 2005.1-1, will the daily application rate of chemical exceed 540 gallons per acre or one-fifth of the total volume spilled, whichever quantity is smaller.

2007.3 Dispersant containers are labeled with the following information:

2007.3 - 1 name, brand or trademark, if any, under which the chemical is sold;

2007.3 - 2 name and address of the manufacturer, importer or vendor;

2007.3 - 3 flash point;

2007.3 - 4 freezing or pour point;

2007.3 - 5 viscosity;

2007.3 - 6 recommend application procedure(s), concentration(s), and conditions for use as regards water salinity, water temperature, and types and ages of oils; and

2007.3 - 7 date of production and shelf life.

2007.4 Information to be supplied to EPA ON THE:

2007.4 - 1 chemical name and percentage of each component;

2007.4 - 2 concentrations of potentially hazardous trace materials, including, but not necessarily being limited to lead, chromium, zinc, arsenic, mercury, nickel, copper or chlorinated hydrocarbons;

2007.4 - 3 description of analytical methods used in determining chemical characteristics outlined in 2007.4-1, 2 above;

2007.4 - 4 methods for analyzing the chemical in fresh and salt water are provided to EPA or reasons why such analytical methods cannot be provided; and

2007.4 - 5 for purposes of research and development, EPA may authorize use of dispersants in specified amounts and locations under controlled conditions irrespective of the provisions of this schedule.

*NOTE:

In addition to those agents defined and described in Section 2002 above, the following materials which are not a part of this Schedule, with cautions on their use, should be considered:

1. Biological agents - those bacteria and enzymes isolated, grown and produced for the specific purpose of encouraging or speeding biodegradation to mitigate the effects of a spill. Biological agents shall be used to treat spills only when such use is approved by the appropriate State and local public health and water pollution control officials.
2. Burning agents - are those materials which, through physical or chemical means, improve the combustibility of the materials to which they are applied. Burning agents may be used and are acceptable so long as they do not in themselves, or in combination with the material to which they are applied, increase the pollution hazard and their use is approved by appropriate Federal, State and local fire prevention officials. *

ANNEX XI

2100 NON-FEDERAL INTERESTS

2101 General Policy

2101.1 The policy of the Federal government is to respond to those spills in which cleanup is required and in which adequate action is not being taken by the responsible party or other entity.

2110 Planning and Preparedness

2110.1 The planning and preparedness functions incorporated in the Contingency Plans also apply to non-Federal resources. The State and local governments and private interests are to be encouraged to participate in Regional planning and preparedness functions.

2110.2 State and local governments should be encouraged to incorporate the pollution spill contingency plans into existing emergency planning.

2120 Commitment

2120.1 Firm commitments for response personnel and other resources should be obtained from State and local governments. (These resources should be fully detailed in the sub-regional contingency plans.)

2120.2 It is anticipated that Federal resources would only be used if the response requirements exceed the State and local capabilities. Whenever Federal resources are required, the predesignated OSC would monitor and be available to offer advice.

2130 Volunteers

* 2130.1 In some pollution spill situations, volunteers desiring to assist in the response effort may present themselves. Regional plans should provide for this possibility and establish suitable procedures to make use of this resource. *

Annex XV

2500 TECHNICAL INFORMATION

2501 Technical Library

2501.1 A technical library of pertinent pollution control technical documents will be maintained in the NRC and in each RRC. Such information should be useful as reference information to the experienced OSC and instructional to less experienced personnel:

2502 Specific References

2502.1 As a minimum the following reference documents will be maintained in the NRC and in each RRC technical library.

2502.1-1 Current National Oil and Hazardous Materials Pollution Contingency Plan.

2502.1-2 Current Regional Oil and Hazardous Materials Pollution Contingency Plan.

2502.1-3 Oil and Hazardous Materials, Emergency Procedures in the Water Environment. (USDOI, FWQA, CWR 10-1)

2502.1-4 Chemical Data Guide for Bulk Shipment by Water (U.S. Coast Guard CG-388).

2502.1-5 Oil Spillage Study Literature Search and Critical Evaluation for Selection of Promising Techniques to Control and Prevent Damage (Battelle Northwest, November 1967).

2502.1-6 U. S. Corps of Engineers' Regulations ER 500-1-1 and ER 500-1-8 Emergency Employment of Army Resources (Natural Disaster Activities).

2502.1-7 Natural Disaster Manual for State and Local Applicants (OEP Circular 4000.4A,1968).

2502.1-8 Handbook for Federal Agency Inspectors (OEP Circular 4000.6A February 1969).

2502.1-9 Handbook of Toxicology (National Academy of Sciences/ National Research Council).

2502.1-10 Character and Control of Sea Pollution by Oil (American Petroleum Institute, October 1963).

2502.1-11 Manual for the Prevention of Water Pollution During Marine Oil Terminal Transfer Operations (American Petroleum Institute, 1964).

2502.1-12 46 CFR-146, Transportation or Storage of Explosives or other Dangerous Articles or Substances, and Combustible Liquids on Board Vessels.

2502.1-13 33 CFR, 3, 6, 121, 122, 124-6. Security of Vessels and Waterfront Facilities (USCG CG 239).

2502.2 In addition to this minimum library, additional technical information of a pertinent nature will be maintained in each RRC library. Such items as State or local Pollution Control Contingency Plans and disaster or other plans may be included.

2503 Definitions of Terms

2503.1 API GRAVITY: An empirical scale for measuring the density of liquid petroleum products, the unit being called the "degree API".

2503.2 ASH: Inorganic residue remaining after ignition of combustible substances determined by definite prescribed methods.

2503.3 ASPHALTS: Black, solid or semisolid bitumens which occur in nature or are obtained as residues during petroleum refining.

2503.4 BILGE OIL: Waste oil which accumulates, usually in small quantities, in the lower spaces in a ship, just inside the shell plating. Usually mixed with larger quantities of water.

2503.5 BLOWOUT: A sudden violent escape of gas and oil from an oil well when high pressure gas is encountered and preventive measures have failed.

2503.6 BOILING POINT: The temperature at which the vapor pressure of a liquid is equal to the pressure of the atmosphere.

2503.7 BUNKER "C" OIL: A general term used to indicate a heavy viscous fuel oil.

2503.8 BUNKER FUEL: A general term for heavy oils used as fuel on ships and in industry. It often refers to No. 5 and 6 fuel oils.

2503.9 BUNKERING: The process of fueling a ship.

2503.10 COKER FEED (OR FUEL): A special fuel oil used in a coker furnace, one of the operating elements of a refinery.

Knowing	Multiply by factor below to obtain				
	Gallon U.S.	Barrel U.S.	Gallon Imperial	Cubic Feet	Litre
Gallon (U.S.)	1.000	0.023810	0.83268	0.13368	3.7853
Barrel	42.0*	1.0000	34.9726	5.6146	158.984
Gallon (Imp.)	1.2009	0.02859	1.000	0.1605	4.546
Cubic Feet	7.4805	0.1781	6.2288	1.000	28.316
Litres	0.2641	0.00629	0.2199	0.03532	1.000

	Pound	Ton (Short)	Ton (Long)	Ton (Metric)
Pounds	1.00	0.00050	0.000446	0.00045359
Ton (Short)	2000.0*	1.0000	0.89286	0.90718
Ton (Long)	2240.0*	1.120	1.0000	1.0160
Ton (Metric)	2204.6	1.1023	0.98421	1.000

One Hectolitre equals 100 Litre.
One Ton (Metric) equals 1000 Kilograms.
Conversions marked (*) are exact by definition.

2503.12 APPROXIMATE CONVERSIONS:

Material	Barrels per Ton (long)
crude oils	6.7 - 8.1
aviation gasolines	8.3 - 9.2
motor gasolines	8.2 - 9.1
kerosenes	7.7 - 8.3
gas oils	7.2 - 7.9
diesel oils	7.0 - 7.9
lubricating oils	6.8 - 7.6
fuel oils	6.6 - 7.0
asphaltic bitumens	5.9 - 6.5

(As a general rule-of-thumb use 6.5 barrels
or 250 gallons per ton of oil.)

2503.13 CRUDE OIL: Petroleum as it is extracted from the earth. There may be several thousands of different substances in crude oil some of which evaporate quickly, while others persist indefinitely. The physical characteristics of crude oils may vary widely. Crude oils are often identified in trade jargon by their regions of origin. This identification may not relate to the apparent physical characteristics of the oil. Commercial gasoline, kerosene, heating oils, diesel oils, lubricating oils, waxes, and asphalts are all obtained by refining crude oil.

2503.14 DEMULSIBILITY: The resistance of an oil to emulsification, or the ability of an oil to separate from any water with which it is mixed. The better the demulsibility rating, the more quickly the oil separates from water.

2503.15 DENSITY: Density is the term meaning the mass of a unit volume. Its numerical expression varies with the units selected.

2503.16 EMULSION: A mechanical mixture of two liquids which do not naturally mix as oil and water. Water-in-oil emulsions have the water as the internal phase and oil as the external. Oil-in-water emulsions have water as the external phase and the internal phase is oil.

2503.17 FIRE POINT: The lowest temperature at which an oil vaporizes rapidly enough to burn for at least 5 seconds after ignition, under standard conditions.

2503.18 FLASH POINT: The lowest temperature at which an oil gives off sufficient vapor to form a mixture which will ignite, under standard conditions.

2503.19 FRACTION: Refinery term for a product of fractional distillation having a restricted boiling range.

2503.20 FUEL OIL GRADE: Numerical ratings ranging from 1 to 6. The lower the grade number, the thinner the oil is and the more easily it evaporates. A high number indicates a relatively thick, heavy oil. No. 1 and 2 fuel oils are usually used in domestic heaters, and the others are used by industry and ships. No. 5 and 6 oils are solids which must be liquified by heating. Kerosene, coal oil, and range oil are all No. 1 oil. No. 3 fuel oil is no longer used as a standard term.

2503.21 INNAGE: Space occupied in a product container.

2503.22 IN PERSONEM: An action in personem is instituted against an individual, usually through the personal service of process, and may result in the imposition of a liability directly upon the person of a defendent.

2503.23 IN REM: An action in rem is one in which the vessel or thing itself is treated as offender and made defendant without any proceeding against the owners or even mentioning their names. The decree in an action in rem is enforced directly against the res by a condemnation and sale thereof.

2503.24 LOAD ON TOP: A procedure for ballasting and cleaning unloaded tankers without discharging oil. Half of the tanks are first filled with seawater while the others are cleaned by hosing. Then oil from the cleaned tanks, along with oil which has separated out in the full tanks, is pumped into a single slop tank. The clean water in the full tanks is then discharged while the freshly-cleaned tanks are filled with seawater. Ballast is thus constantly maintained.

2503.25 OIL FILMS: A slick thinner than .0001 inch and may be classified as follows:

standard term	gallons of oil per square mile	appearance
"barely visible"	25	barely visible under most favorable light conditions
"silvery"	50	visible as a silvery sheen on surface water
"slightly colored"	100	first trace of color may be observed
"brightly colored"	200	bright bands of color are visible
"dull"	666	colors begin to turn dull brown
"dark"	1332	much darker brown

Note: Each one-inch thickness of oil equals 5.61 gallons per square yard or 17,378,709 gallons per square mile.

2503.26 OUTAGE: Space left in a product container to allow for expansion during temperature changes it may undergo during shipment and use. Measurement of space not occupied.

2503.27 pH: Term used to express the apparent acidity or alkalinity of aqueous solutions; values below 7 indicate acid solutions and values above 7 indicate alkaline solutions.

2503.28 POUR POINT: The lowest temperature at which an oil will flow or can be poured under specified conditions of test.

2503.29 RESIDUAL OIL: A general term used to indicate a heavy viscous fuel oil.

2503.30 SCUPPERS: Openings around the deck of a vessel which allow water falling onto the deck to flow overboard. Should be plugged during fuel transfer.

2503.31 SLUDGE OIL: Muddy impurities and acid which have settled from a mineral oil.

2503.32 SPECIFIC GRAVITY: The ratio of the weight of a given volume of the material at a stated temperature to the weight of an equal volume of distilled water at a stated temperature.

2503.33 SPONTANEOUS IGNITION TEMPERATURE: (S.I.T.): The temperature at which an oil ignites of its own accord in the presence of air oxygen under standard conditions.

2503.34 STOKE: The unit of kinematic viscosity.

2503.35 TONNAGE: There are various tonnages applied to merchant ships. The one commonly implied is gross tonnage although in these days tankers and other bulk-carriers are often referred to in terms of deadweight.

2503.35-1 Gross tonnage. 100 cubic feet of permanently enclosed space is equal to one gross ton--nothing whatever to do with weight. This is usually the registered tonnage although it may vary somewhat according to the classifying authority or nationality.

2503.35-2 Net tonnage. The earning capacity of a ship. The gross tonnage after deduction of certain spaces, such as engine and boiler rooms, crew accommodation, stores, equipment etc. Port and harbor dues are based on this tonnage.

2503.35-3 Displacement tonnage. The actual weight in tons, varying according to whether a vessel is in light or loaded condition. Warships are always spoken of by this form of measurement.

2503.35-4 Deadweight tonnage. The actual weight in tons of cargo, stores, etc. required to bring a vessel down to her load line, from the light conditon. Cargo deadweight is, as its name implies, the actual weight in tons of the cargo when loaded, as distinct from stores, ballast, etc.

2503.36 ULLAGE: The amount by which a tank or vessel lacks being filled. (See also OUTAGE)

2503.37 VISCOSITY: The property of liquids which causes them to resist instantaneous change of shape, or instantaneous re-arrangement of their parts, due to internal friction. The resistance which the particles of a liquid offer to a force tending to move them in relation to each other. Viscosity of oils is usually expressed as the number of seconds at a definite temperature required for a standard quantity of oil to flow through a standard apparatus.

2503.38 VISCOUS: Thick, resistant to flow, having a high viscosity.

2503.39 VOLATILE: Evaporates easily.

ANNEX XX

3000 REGIONAL CONTINGENCY PLANS

3001 General

3001.1 Regional Contingency Plans have been developed for all U. S. coastal and inland navigable waters.

3001.2 These plans are available for review at the local District or Regional offices of the USCG and EPA respectively.

3002 Cross References

3002.1 State Standard Administrative Regions, USCG District and EPA Regions are as follows:

States	Coast Guard District (Coastal)	EPA Region (Inland)
(REGION I)		
Maine	1st	REGION I
New Hampshire	1st	"
Vermont		"
Massachusetts	1st	"
Connecticut	3rd	"
Rhode Island	1st	"
(REGION II)		
New York		
(Coastal Area)	3rd	REGION II
(Great Lakes Area)	9th	"
New Jersey	3rd	"
(REGION III)		
Pennsylvania		
(East Coast)	3rd	REGION III
(Lakeside)	9th	"
Maryland	5th	"
Delaware	3rd	"
West Virginia		"
Virginia	5th	"
Puerto Rico	7th	"
Virgin Islands	7th	"

(REGION IV)		
Kentucky		REGION IV
Tennessee		"
North Carolina	5th	"
South Carolina	7th	"
Georgia	7th	"
Florida		"
(Atlantic & Gulf Coasts)	7th	"
(Panhandle)	8th	"
Alabama	8th	"
Mississippi	8th	"
Canal Zone	7th	"
(REGION V)		
Minnesota	9th	REGION V
Wisconsin	9th	"
Michigan	9th	"
Illinois	9th	"
Indiana	9th	"
Ohio	9th	"
(REGION VI)		
New Mexico		REGION VI
Texas	8th	"
Oklahoma		"
Arkansas		"
Louisiana	8th	"
(REGION VII)		
Nebraska		REGION VII
Iowa		"
Kansas		"
Missouri		"
(REGION VIII)		
Montana		REGION VIII
Wyoming		"
Utah		"
Colorado		"
North Dakota		"
South Dakota		"
(REGION IX)		
California		REGION IX
(Northern)	12th	"
(Southern)	11th	"
Nevada		"
Arizona		"
Hawaiian Islands		"

(REGION X)		
Washington	13th	REGION X
Oregon	13th	"
Idaho		"
Alaska	17th	"

3002.2 Please refer to Annex IV for addresses and telephone numbers as appropriate EPA and USCG offices.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: [illegible]

EPA-903/9-73-007

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES
POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN
FOR INLAND WATERS
OF REGION III

Prepared by

Environmental Protection Agency
Region III
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

DECEMBER 1973

Regional Response Center
215-597-9898 FTS & Commercial, 24 hours

EPA-903/9-73-007

Pursuant to the Section 311 (c)(2) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended 1972 (P.L. 92-500) and in accordance with the National Contingency Plan developed by the Council on Environmental Quality, the following shall constitute the legal edition of the Regional Oil and Hazardous Material Contingency Plan for Inland Waters of Region III.

Daniel J. Snyder III

Daniel J. Snyder, III
Regional Administrator

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION III
OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES
POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN
FOR INLAND WATERS

100 INTRODUCTION

101 Authority

101.1 This plan was developed pursuant to the provisions of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (Title 40 CFR Section 1510 as amended).

102 Purpose and Objectives

102.1 This plan, including the annexes, provides for a pattern of coordinated and integrated response to polluting discharges by departments and agencies of the Federal Government, State, and local governments and private groups. It establishes a regional response team and provides guidelines for the establishment of sub-regional contingency plans and response teams. This plan also promotes the coordination and direction of Federal, State and local response systems and encourages the development of local government and private capabilities to handle such polluting discharges.

102.2 The objectives of the plan are to provide for efficient coordinated and effective action to minimize damage from oil and hazardous substance discharges, including containment, dispersal, and removal.

103 Scope

103.1 This plan is effective for all non-tidal waters, their tributaries and adjoining shorelines within the Region III area consisting of the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, and Washington, D.C. (See Annex IV for area map).

104 Abbreviations

104.1 Operational Title Abbreviations

OSC - On-Scene Coordinator
RRC - Regional Response Center
RRT - Regional Response Team

This plan supercedes Regional Plan published October 1971.

104.2 Regional Abbreviations

REET - Regional Environmental Emergency Team
RSF - Regional Strike Force
FRT - Field Response Team
POLREPS - Pollution Reports
SRA - Sub-regional Area
SRC - Sub-regional Response Center
SRT - Sub-regional Response Team

105 Definitions (within the meaning of this plan)

105.1 Act - means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act PL 92-500 (86 Stat 816).

105.2 Discharge - includes, but is not limited to, any leaking, pumping, emitting, emptying or dumping other than those discharges permitted pursuant to Sections 301, 302, 306, 318, 402, or 404 of the Act of Sec.

105.3 On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) - means the Federal official predesignated by the EPA to coordinate and direct clean-up efforts at the scene of a pollution incident in accordance with this plan.

105.4 Public Health or Welfare - includes consideration of all factors affecting the health and welfare of man, including but not limited to human health, the natural environment, fish, wildlife, public and private property shorelines, and beaches.

105.5 Oil - means oil of any kind or in any form, including but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

105.6 Hazardous Substances - means any substance designated pursuant to subsection (b)(2) of section 311 of the Act.

105.7 Minor Discharges - is a discharge of oil of less than 1000 gallons in inland waters or less than 10,000 gallons in open or coastal waters or a discharge of small quantities of another substance that does not pose a threat to the public health or welfare. (Discharges of hazardous substances that (1) occur in or endanger critical water areas, (2) generate critical public concern; or (3) pose a threat to the public health of welfare shall be classified as "major" discharges).

105.8 Medium Discharge - is a discharge of 1000 to 10,000 gallons of oil in inland or confined waters; or 10,000 to 100,000 gallons of oil in offshore or coastal waters; or a discharge of a hazardous substance in an amount from one to ten times the harmful quantity specified by regulation. (Discharges of oil or hazardous substances that: (1) occur in or endanger critical water areas; (2) generate critical public concern; or (3) pose a major threat to the public health or welfare shall be classified as "major" discharges).

105.9 Major Discharge - is a discharge of oil of more than 10,000 gallons to inland or confined waters of more than 100,000 gallons in off-shore or coastal waters or a discharge of a hazardous substance in an amount greatter than 10 times its harmful quantity. Discharges of any size of oil or hazardous substances that: (1) occur in or endanger critical water areas; (2) generate critical public concern; or (3) pose a threat to the public health or welfare shall also be classified as major discharges.

105.10 Potential Discharge - is any accident or circumstance which threatens to result in the discharge of oil or a hazardous substance. A potential discharge shall be classified by its severity based on the above guidelines.

105.11 Primary Agencies - are those Departments or Agencies comprising the NRT and designated to have primary responsibility and resources to promote effective operation of this Plan. These agencies are: Commerce, DOD, DOI, DOT, EPA.

105.12 Advisory Agencies - are those Departments or Agencies which can make major contributions during response activities for certain types of discharges. These agencies are: DHEW, Justice, FDAA in Hud, and State.

105.13 Additional definitions may be found in Section 105 of the National Contingency Plan.

200 POLICY AND RESPONSIBILITY

201 Federal Policy

201.1 It is the policy of the United States that there should be no discharge of oil or hazardous substance into the waters of the United States.

201.2 The primary thrust of this Regional Plan is to provide a coordinated Federal response capability at the scene of an unplanned or sudden discharge of oil or hazardous substance in excess of that otherwise permitted by law. Initial actions of the Federal OSC, designated in Section 304 herein, shall be to determine, in accordance with Section 311(c)(1) of the Act, if the actions taken by the person or persons responsible for the discharge of the oil or hazardous polluting substance are adequate. The OSC should, if practicable, insure that the person responsible for the discharge is aware of his responsibility and is encouraged to undertake necessary countermeasures. In the event that the person does not act promptly, does not take or propose to take proper and appropriate actions to remove the discharged pollutants, or if the person responsible for the discharge is unknown, further Federal response actions shall be instituted as required in accordance with this plan. When the person responsible for the discharge is taking adequate action, the OSC shall observe and monitor progress, and provide advice, counsel, and logistical support as may be necessary.

201.3 Whenever a marine disaster in or on the navigable waters of the United States has created a substantial threat of pollution or hazard to the public health or welfare, because of a discharge or an imminent discharge, of substantial quantities of oil, or of a hazardous substance from a vessel, the United States may: (A) coordinate and direct all public and private efforts directed at the removal or elimination of such threat; and (B) summarily remove and, if necessary, destroy such vessel by whatever means are available without regard to any provisions of law governing the employment of personnel or the expenditure of appropriated funds. This authority has been delegated to the head of the agency having responsibility and authority for the waters and areas assigned pursuant to Sec. 304-2 of this Plan.

201.4 In addition to any other actions taken by a state or local government, when the Administrator of EPA determines there is an imminent and substantial threat to the public health and welfare because of an actual or threatened discharge of oil or a hazardous substance into or upon the waters of the United States from any onshore or offshore facility, he may require, through the Attorney General, that the U.S. Attorney of the district in which the threat occurs secure such relief as may be necessary to abate such threat. This authority could be exercised on request of the National Response Team in accordance with the National Contingency Plan.

202 Federal Responsibility

202.1 Each of the Primary and Advisory Federal agencies has responsibilities established by statute, Executive Order, or Presidential Directive which may bear on the Federal response to a pollution discharge. A detailed description of the responsibilities of each of the Primary and Advisory Federal Agencies may be found in Sec. 202 of the National Contingency Plan.

202.2 All Federal agencies are responsible for minimizing the occurrence of discharges and for developing the capability to respond promptly in cases of discharges from facilities they operate or supervise and for making resources available for Federal pollution response operations.

202.3 In addition to Sec. 202.2 Primary Agencies are responsible for:

202.3-1 Leading all Federal agencies in programs to minimize the number of and environmental damage associated with discharges from facilities they operate or supervise;

202.3-2 Providing representation to the RRT;

202.3-3 Developing, within their operating elements, the capability for a rapid coordinated response to any pollution discharge;

202.3-4 Making information available to the RRT or OSC as necessary;

202.3-5 Keeping the RRT informed, consistent with National Security considerations, of changes in the availability of resources that would affect the operation of this Plan.

203 Non-Federal Responsibility

203.1 The states within Region III are encouraged to provide representation to the RRT. They shall designate the appropriate element of the State government that would undertake direction of state supervised discharge removal operations. The designated agency shall be the single State governmental element that will seek reimbursement for removal operation expenditures in accordance with Sec. 311(c)(2)(H) of the Act. Details on the reimbursement to states are contained in 33 CFR 153 and Annex IX-Funding of this Plan.

203.2 Industry groups, the academic community, local harbor pollution abatement groups, and others are encouraged to commit resources for removal operations. This concept is discussed in greater detail in Annex XI of this plan and specific commitments are outlined in the respective Sub-Regional Plans.

300 PLANNING AND RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

301 Emergency Response Activities and Coordination

301.1 For pollution emergency response activities, Federal on-scene coordination is accomplished through the OSC. He reports to and receives advice from the Regional Response Team (RRT) composed of designated representatives from the Regional and District offices of the Primary and Advisory Agencies.

302 National Response Team (NRT)

302.1 The NRT serves as the National body for planning and preparedness actions as well as for coordination and advice concerning pollution discharges and emergencies.

302.2 Details on the NRT may be found in Sec. 302 and Annex II of the National Contingency Plan.

303 National Response Center (NRC)

303.1 The NRC, located at USCG Headquarters, is the Washington, D.C. headquarters site for activities relative to pollution emergencies. NRC functions are outlined in Annex III of the National Contingency Plan.

304 Regional Response Team (RRT)

304.1 The RRT consists of regional representatives of the Primary and selected Advisory Agencies, as appropriate. RRT acts as an emergency response team performing functions within the Region similar to those performed nationally by the NRT. Additionally the RRT determines the duration and extent of the Federal response and when a shift of the on-scene coordination from the predesignated OSC to another OSC is indicated by the circumstances.

304.2 Activation of the RRT shall also be automatic in the event of a major or potential major discharge. The RRT shall also be activated during any other pollution emergency upon an oral request from any Primary Agency representative to the Chairman of the team. Such requests for team activation shall be confirmed later in writing. The time of activation, place of assembly, and means of contact shall be included in Polreps submitted in accordance with Annex V.

304.2-1 The Regional Response Team may assemble at the Regional Response Center, the Sub-Regional Response Center, at the scene, or at any other suitable location as may be designated by the RRT.

304.2-2 The EPA member of the RRT will act as Chairman.

304.2-3 Deactivation of RRT shall be by agreement between the EPA and USCG team members. The time of deactivation shall be included in Polreps submitted in accordance with Annex V.

304.3 Each Primary Agency shall designate one member and a minimum of one alternate member to the RRT. Each Advisory Agency may designate a member. Agencies may also provide additional representatives as observers to meetings of the RRT. Individuals representing the participating agencies may vary depending on the subregional area involved.

304.4 Each State within Region III is encouraged to furnish liaison to the RRT for planning and preparedness activities. When the team is activated for a pollution emergency, the affected state or states are encouraged to participate in RRT deliberations.

304.5 The Chairman may require assembly of all or selected members of the team at the emergency center during a pollution response operation to provide technical support and assistance to the OSC.

304.6 Agency membership on the RRT is established by the National Contingency Plan; however, individuals representing the Primary Agencies may vary depending on the geographic area in which the incident occurs. Details of such representation are elaborated in Annex II.

305 Regional Response Center

305.1 The Regional Response Center is the regional site for pollution control activities under this Plan. The Regional Response Center will be accommodated in quarters described in Annex III and will provide communications, information storage, and other necessary personnel and facilities to promote the smooth and adequate functioning and administration of this Plan.

306 On-Scene Coordination

306.1 Coordination and direction of Federal pollution control efforts at the scene of a discharge or potential discharge shall be accomplished through the OSC. The OSC is the single executive agent pre-designated by this Plan to coordinate and direct such pollution control activities in each area of the region.

306.1-1 In the event of a discharge of oil or hazardous substance, the first official on the site from an agency having responsibility under this plan shall assume coordination of activities under the Plan until the arrival of the predesignated OSC.

306.1-2 The OSC shall determine pertinent facts about a particular discharge, such as its potential impact on human health and welfare; the nature, amount, and location of material discharged; the probable direction and time of travel of the material; the resources and installations which may be affected and the priorities for protecting them.

306.1-3 The OSC shall initiate and direct as required Phase II, Phase III, and Phase IV operations. Advice provided by the EPA representative on the RRT on use of chemicals in Phase III and Phase IV operations in response to discharges of oil or hazardous substances shall be binding on the OSC except as provided for by Annex X, herein.

306.1-4 The OSC shall call upon and direct the deployment of needed resources in accordance with this Plan to evaluate the magnitude of the discharge and to initiate and continue removal operations.

306.1-5 The OSC shall provide necessary support activities and documentation for Phase V activities..

306.1-6 In carrying out this Plan, the OSC will fully inform and coordinate closely with RRT to ensure the maximum effectiveness of the Federal effort in protecting the natural resources and the environment from pollution damage.

306.2 EPA and the USCG shall insure that OSC's are predesignated for all areas within the region in accordance with the following criteria:

306.2-1 The EPA shall furnish or provide for OSC's on inland waters.

306.2-2 The USCG shall furnish or provide for OSC's for the coastal waters, and for ports and harbors.

306.2-3 The major consideration in selection of the OSC shall be based upon that Agency's capability and resources for pollution control response activities and the individual OSC's knowledge of the National and Regional Contingency Plans.

306.3 All Federal agencies are required by executive order to develop emergency plans and procedures for dealing with accidental pollution. All Federal agencies therefore are responsible for designating the offices to coordinate response actions for facilities or vessels under their jurisdiction and for the provision of means to remove or mitigate the effect of discharges from their facilities. If the responsible Agency does not act promptly or take appropriate action, the EPA or USCG shall, depending on the area in which the discharge occurs, assume the OSC functions. Pollution control actions taken must be in accordance with Federal regulations and guidelines, EPA policies, and this Plan.

306.4 In the event of a pollution emergency caused by a discharge of radioactive material, the coordination and response procedures of the Interagency Radiological Assistance Plan shall apply.

307 Sub-Regional Areas

307.1 Each State in Region III shall be a Sub-Region as follows:

Sub-Region I . . . . Virginia

Sub-Region II . . . . West Virginia

Sub-Region III . . . . Maryland and District of Columbia

Sub-Region IV . . . . Delaware

Sub-Region V . . . . Pennsylvania

400 OPERATIONAL-RESPONSE PHASES

400.1 The actions taken to respond to a pollution discharge can be separated into five relatively distinct classes or phases. For descriptive purposes, these are: Phase I - Discovery and Notification; Phase II - Evaluation and Initiation of Action; Phase III - Containment and Countermeasures; Phase IV - Removal, Mitigation and Disposal; and Phase V - Documentation and Cost Recovery. It must be recognized that elements of any one phase may take place concurrently with one or more other phases. Detailed information concerning response operations in each phase may be found in Sections 401 through 405 of the National Contingency Plan.

401 Procedures to be Followed for the Purpose of Water Pollution Control

401.1 The agency furnishing the OSC for a particular area is assigned responsibility to undertake and implement Phase I activities into their on-going programs whenever practicable. Upon receipt of any information of a pollution discharge, the OSC or RRC for the affected area should be notified.

401.2 The OSC is responsible for Phase II; Evaluation and Initiation of Action. The RRT may declare that a pollution incident has occurred and subsequent action and dissemination of information will be in accordance with this Plan and established procedural guidelines for RRC operations.

401.3 The OSC is responsible for conduct of Phase III: Containment and Countermeasures. These defensive actions should be initiated as soon as possible after discovery of a discharge. If the pollutor has not taken immediate action, the OSC is authorized to proceed pursuant to Sec. 311 (c)(1) of the Act.

401.4 The OSC will supervise Phase IV activities; Removal, Mitigation and Disposal. He should strive for total recovery of any discharged product using any means available or practicable. Physical removal and return to the source is preferred. Use of chemical dispersants, gels, emulsifiers, sinking agents, etc. is forbidden unless dictated by special considerations such as critical water intakes, public health or wildlife considerations, or fire hazards. Consult Annex X for guidelines. Contaminated discharges that cannot be returned to the source should be physically removed, or absorbed and removed, and disposed of in accordance with procedures and guidelines provided in the Sub-Regional Plans and State and Local regulations.

401.5 Phase V, Documentation and Cost Recovery, is carried out by the various agencies in accordance with Sec. 405 of the National Contingency Plan.

402 Special Consideration

402.1 Safety: Actual or potential polluting discharges that could affect air or water can pose serious hazards to health and safety of local flora and fauna, as well as local residents and personnel on scene. The OSC should be aware of this potential and should exercise caution in allowing any individuals into an affected area without first verifying the nature of the substance discharged. See Annex XV for guidelines on protective safety and resources for chemical and hazardous materials information.

402.2 Waterfowl Conservation: Oil or hazardous materials discharges, particularly in estuarine, marsh, or shoreline areas, often pose a serious threat to resident migratory bird species. The DOI and the State representatives to the RRT shall arrange for and coordinate actions of professional and volunteer groups that wish to establish bird collection, cleaning and recovery centers. The Sub-Regional Contingency Plans should be consulted for identification of critical water areas and listings of local aid groups.

500 COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS

501 Delegation of Authority

501.1 Delegation of authority, or concurrence in proposed or continuing pollution control activities may be oral, if necessary; but written confirmation by the EPA Representative on RRT should be completed as soon as possible.

502 Multi-Regional Actions

502.1 In the event that a discharge or a potential pollution emergency moves from the area covered by one contingency plan into another area, the authority to initiate pollution control actions shall shift as appropriate. In the event that a pollution discharge or potential emergency affects areas covered by two or more regional plans, the response mechanism called for by both plans shall be activated; however, pollution control actions shall be fully coordinated as follows:

502.1-1 Region III will be responsible for response on the mainstream of the Ohio River, from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to the mouth of the Big Sandy River, near Huntington, West Virginia. Region III will also respond to pollution discharges originating in the West Virginia drainage to the Big Sandy River. Region V may, if necessary, request that Region III respond to incidents in Ohio near the Wheeling, West Virginia area.

502.1-2 In the Delaware River Basin, Region III will respond to discharges originating on the Pennsylvania and Delaware side of the river, while Region II will respond to those incidents occurring on the New Jersey side and in New York State.

502.2 There shall be only one On-Scene Coordinator at any time during the course of a response operation. Should a discharge affect two or more areas, the RRT will designate the OSC, giving prime consideration to the area vulnerable to the greatest damage. NRT shall designate the OSC if RRT members are unable to agree on the designation.

503 Notification Responsibility

503.1 Notification: Sections 311 and 312 of the Act require that all harmful discharges of oil and all discharges of hazardous substances into or upon the navigable waters of the U.S. must be reported to appropriate Federal Authority. The Federal agents designated to receive such reports in Region III are as follows:

	U.S. Coast Guard Duty Officer	Environmental Protection Agency
Virginia	703-393-9611	215-597-9898
Maryland and Wash., D.C.	703-393-9611	215-597-9898
Delaware	212-264-4910/4800	215-597-9898
Pennsylvania (East Coast)	212-264-4910/4800	215-597-9898
Pennsylvania (Lakeside)	216-522-4404/3983	215-597-9898
West Virginia	314-622-5053/4614	215-597-9898

In addition, the U.S. Coast Guard has authorized Captain of the Port (COTP) Offices to receive reports:

Second District	(314-622-5053)
COTP Huntington West Virginia	304-529-2311
COTP Pittsburgh	412-644-5807
Third District	212-264-4916
COTP Philadelphia	215-923-4320
Cape May	609-884-3491 (FTS: 8 370)
Fifth District	804-393-9611
COTP - Norfolk	804-441-6704
COTP - Chincoteag	804-336-6511
COTP - Baltimore	301-789-8050
Ninth District	212-522-3983
COTP - Cleveland	216-522-4404
COTP - Buffalo	716-842-2706

504 General Pattern of Response Actions

504.1 Section 503 of the National Plan details the sequence of actions for the OSC, including investigation, notification, evaluation, and planning and coordinating clean up and countermeasures.

504.2 In general, every effort should be made to:

1. Stop the source of the discharge
2. Minimize the immediate and long range effect on the environment
3. Remove pollutants from the water
4. Take necessary measures to prevent recurrence

505 Special Forces

505.1 The Regional Strike Force (RSF) consists of both EPA and State Water Pollution Control Agency staff specialists assigned to emergency duty. The RSF is a multi-disciplinary force capable of rendering engineering, chemical, biological, and bacteriological assessments of pollution incidents as well as their actual or potential impact on water quality, fish resources, wildlife, public and private property, shorelines, and beaches. The State representative to the RSF is the State Water Pollution Control Representative responsible for the area in which the discharge occurs, as listed in Annex IV.

505.2 The RSF functions as an emergency force capable of rapid response to pollution incidents. Upon notification of such an incident, one or more RSF representatives will be dispatched to the scene to perform a preliminary evaluation. Other RSF members will report to the scene, as necessary. The first RSF member on scene will act as interim OSC until the predesignated OSC arrives.

505.3 Depending upon the severity of the pollution incident as reported by the first RSF member on scene, other RSF members may be dispatched to provide technical consultation regarding probable effects on water quality and related resources and to provide overall direction of abatement measures.

505.4 The RSF shall maintain communications with RRC personnel who will evaluate incoming reports and advise the RRT, NRT, and OSC on the need for their involvement.

505.5 The National Strike Force (NSF) is described in Section 504 of the National Plan. The NSF consists primarily of Coast Guard Strike Teams and EPA Environmental Response Teams available to provide support, advice, and assistance in major pollution incidents or in cases where specialized expertise or guidance is required. The NSF and ERT will generally respond to requests for assistance from the OSC or RRT.

600 PROCEDURES FOR CHANGING THE PLAN AND ANNEXES

601 Amendment of the Regional Plan and Annexes

601.1 This regional plan may be amended by EPA with the concurrence of the agencies affected by such changes.

ANNEX I

1100 DISTRIBUTION

1101 Plan Distribution

1101.1 This Plan will be distributed to designated offices of Primary and Advisory Agencies, State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Agencies and such other Federal, State, local and private agencies and organizations which are cooperating with and participating in activities in support of the Plan.

1101.2 Included in this formal distribution are the following:

- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
- Department of Interior
- Department of Justice
- Department of State
- Department of Transportation
- Federal Disaster Assistance Administration
- All State Water Pollution Control Agencies
- All Interstate Water Pollution Control Agencies
- Other Federal, State, Local and Private Agencies and organizations, as appropriate.

1102 Amendment, Distribution and Format

1102.1 Amendments to the Plan and annexes will be made by sequentially numbered changes. Numbered changes will be effected by means of a transmittal sheet which identifies the Plan, the change number and date, the page numbers affected by the change and any other instructions deemed necessary for purposes of clarity or to make special emphasis or explanation of the change. There will be attached to the transmittal sheet the revised or added pages with the change number and current date on each page at the upper right hand corner.

1102.2 Where a change can be effected merely by pen and ink, the transmittal sheet may be used to accomplish the change without submission of revised pages. The use of pen and ink changes is limited to those cases where existing matter is being deleted or is of minor extent.

1102.3 Asterisks will be used to indicate changes. For line changes, an asterisk will be placed before and after each sentence change in the left and right page margins. For paragraph changes, an asterisk will be placed before and after each paragraph changed and if continued on the next page, an asterisk will be placed at the top of the page and the end of the paragraph. For a paragraph deletion, an asterisk will be placed in the left margin and the paragraph number or letter will be retained in the original sequence followed by the word "Rescinded" in parenthesis.

1102.4 If the Plan is completely rewritten, asterisks will not be used but supercession will be indicated at the bottom of the first page.

ANNEX II

1200 Regional Response Team

1201 Regional Response Team Membership

1201.1 The RRT consists of representatives from the Primary and Advisory Agencies. It serves as the Regional body for planning and preparedness actions prior to a polluting discharge and for coordination and advice during a pollution incident.

1201.2 Membership on the RRT is established by Section 304 of this plan. Each primary and advisory agency shall designate a member to the team and sufficient alternates to ensure representation in the event that the member is unavailable.

1202 RRT Organization

1202.1 Except for periods of activation because of a pollution incident, the representative of the EPA shall be the Chairman and the representative of DOT shall be the Vice-Chairman of RRT. The Vice-Chairman shall maintain records of the RRT activities along with National, Regional and Sub-Regional plans for pollution response. When RRT is activated for a pollution incident the Chairman shall be the representative of EPA.

1203 RRT Purpose

1203.1 The RRT, when not activated for a pollution discharge, serves as a standing committee to recommend needed policy changes in the response organization, to revise this Plan as needed, and to evaluate the preparedness of the Agencies and effectiveness of plans for coping with pollution discharges.

1203.2 The RRT shall act as an emergency response team to be activated in the event of a discharge involving oil or hazardous substances which: (a) exceeds the response capability of the sub-region in which it occurs; (b) transects sub-regional boundaries; (c) involves national security or presents a major hazard to substantial numbers of persons or nationally significant amount of property; or (d) when requested by any Primary Agency representative. Each representative, or an appropriate alternate, shall be notified immediately by telephone of activation of RRT.

1204 Responsibilities and Functions

1204.1 Planning and preparedness responsibilities of the RRT include:

1204.1-1 Develop procedures to promote the coordination of Federal, State, and local government and private agencies to respond to pollution incidents;

1204.1-2 Maintain a continuing review of Regional pollution emergency response operations and equipment readiness to insure adequacy of Regional planning and coordination for combating discharges of oil and hazardous substances. Recommend revisions of the National Plan to the Council on Environmental Quality on the basis of observations of response operations;

1204.1-3 Review administrative reports from the OSC on the handling of pollution incidents to anticipate necessary changes in policy or Contingency Plans;

1204.1-4 Review sub-regional Contingency Plans and make recommendations for updating and improving effectiveness of such plans;

1204.1-5 Provide information to NRT on discharges of unusual materials or with unique circumstances to aid research and development;

1204.1-6 Maintain a readiness posture to respond to significant discharges of oil or a hazardous substance and

1204.1-7 Maintain a continuing surveillance of incoming pollution reports and activate the RRT when appropriate.

1204.2 When activated during a pollution discharge response, Agency representatives shall meet at the call of the Chairman. Functions of the RRT include:

1204.2-1 Monitor incoming reports from the OSC and evaluate the impact of the discharge.

1204.2-2 Maintain an awareness of proposed actions of the OSC. Provide advice, as required, to the OSC and recommend courses of action for his consideration.

1204.2-3 Coordinate the actions of the various agencies and other regions or districts in supplying needed assistance to the OSC.

1204.2-4 Determine the nature and extent of Federal response required. Request as appropriate, other Federal, State, and local government or private agencies to consider taking action under their respective authorities to assist in accomplishing necessary objectives by providing resources or deploying personnel.

1204.2-5 Recommend deployment of personnel to monitor response activities.

1204.2-6 Determine when a shift of on-scene coordination from the predesignated OSC is indicated and assign responsibility to the appropriate agency.

1204.2-7 Provide a focal point for public information for the media and for information for Washington, D.C. Headquarters of the respective agencies concerned.

1205 Regional Response Team Membership - Listed by States

1205.1 Telephone contact numbers for the following RRT members will be found in Annex IV.

1205.1-1 Delaware

EPA - Region III, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
DOT - U.S. Coast Guard, 3rd Coast Guard District, New York, N.Y.
DOI - Bureau of Sports Fisheries & Wildlife, Boston, Mass.
*DOD - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia, Pa.
" " Baltimore, Md.
DOD - U.S. Navy, 4th Naval District, Philadelphia, Pa.
DOC - Nat. Weather Service Office, New York, N.Y.

1205.1-2 Maryland and District of Columbia

EPA - Region III, Philadelphia, Pa.
DOT - U.S. Coast Guard, 5th Coast Guard District, Portsmouth, Va.
DOI - Bureau of Sports Fisheries & Wildlife, Boston, Mass.
*DOD - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore, Md.
" " Pittsburgh, Pa.
*DOD - U.S. Navy, 5th Naval District, Norfolk, Va.
Naval District, Washington, D.C.
DOC - Nat. Weather Service Office, New York, New York

1205.1-3 Pennsylvania

EPA - Region III, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
*DOT - U.S. Coast Guard, 3rd Coast Guard District, New York, N.Y.
" 9th Coast Guard District, Cleveland, Ohio
2nd Coast Guard District, St. Louis, Mo.
DOI - Bureau of Sports Fisheries & Wildlife, Boston, Mass.
*DOD - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia, Pa.
" " Baltimore, Md.
" " Pittsburgh, Pa.
DOD - U.S. Navy, 4th Naval District, Philadelphia, Pa.
DOC - National Weather Service Office, New York, N.Y.

1205.1-4 Virginia

EPA - Region III, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
DOT - U.S. Coast Guard, 5th Coast Guard District, Portsmouth, Va.
DOI - Bureau of Sports & Wildlife, Boston, Mass.
*DOD - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Nashville, Tenn.
" " Huntington, W.Va.
" " Wilmington, N.C.
" " Norfolk, Va.
" " Baltimore, Md.
DOD - U.S. Navy, 5th Navail District, Norfolk, Va.
DOC - National Weather Service Office, New York, N.Y.

1205.1-5 West Virginia

EPA - Region III, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
DOT - U.S. Coast Guard, 2nd Coast Guard District, St. Louis, Mo.
DOI - Bureau of Sports Fisheries & Wildlife, Boston, Mass.
*DOD - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh, Pa.
" " Huntington, W. Va.
DOC - National Weather Service Office, New York, N.Y.

State divided by several districts. Consult Annex IV for map showing boundaries.

ANNEX III

1300 REGIONAL RESPONSE CENTER

1301 Regional Response Center Location

1301.1 The Regional Response Center (RRC) for control of pollution by oil and hazardous substance is established at the Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

1302 Regional Response Center Purpose

1302.1 The purpose of the RRC is to provide physical facilities for coordination and control of an incident should regional level involvement be required.

1303 Responsibility for Regional Response Center

1303.1 The Environmental Protection Agency will provide the necessary communications and plotting facilities and equipment. This will include:

1303.1-1 A continuously manned telephone line for receiving reports of discharges. Telephone branch lines;

1303.1-2 Teletype circuits;

1303.1-3 Technical library on oil and hazardous substances pollution;

1303.1-4 Maps and charts of streams in the Region;

1303.1-5 Plotting and display provisions to visually depict the geographic position on a map or chart, movement and extent of the pollutant.

1303.2 Primary agencies will furnish competent personnel to man the RRC as requested and furnish appropriate technical manuals and materials and such administrative support as required to operate the RRC effectively and efficiently.

1304 Communications

1304.1 EPA and RRC telephone number is 215-597-9898 on both FTS and Commerical. RRC is equipped with FTS - GSA operated government administrative telephone system.

1304.2 Teletype network Station: TWX EPAOHMPHA 710-670-0716 (24-hour capability).

1305 Environmental Information

1305.1 Information on current and predicted meteorological, hydrologic and oceanographic conditions for the high seas, coastal and inland waters is available from NOAA. If specific capabilities of other agency's environmental description and prediction programs are required because of unusual conditions, NOAA will arrange for the provision of such information.

1306 Laboratory Capability

1305.1 The laboratory facilities of EPA, Region III, are available to serve the needs of the RRC. The region has three small laboratories located at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Wheeling, West Virginia; and Anapolis, Maryland. The laboratory in Philadelphia has the personnel and equipment necessary to perform petroleum identification analyses.

1307 RRC Communications Contracts

1307.1 Spill control teletype network station: TWX EPAOHMPHA 710-670-0716
(can receive messages on a 24-hour basis)

1307.2 Telephone: 215-597-9898 FTS and Commercial (24-Hour)

ANNEX IV

1400 FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES - REGIONAL AND DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

1400 Geographical Boundaries

1400.1 Maps showing regional and district boundaries of the Federal and State agencies and address and telephone lists for the principal field offices of these agencies follow:

Agency

1401 Environmental Protection Agency

1402 Department of Transportation - USCG

1403 Department of Defense

1403.1 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Division and District Offices

1403.2 U.S. Army Continental Commands

1403.3 U.S. Navy Naval Districts

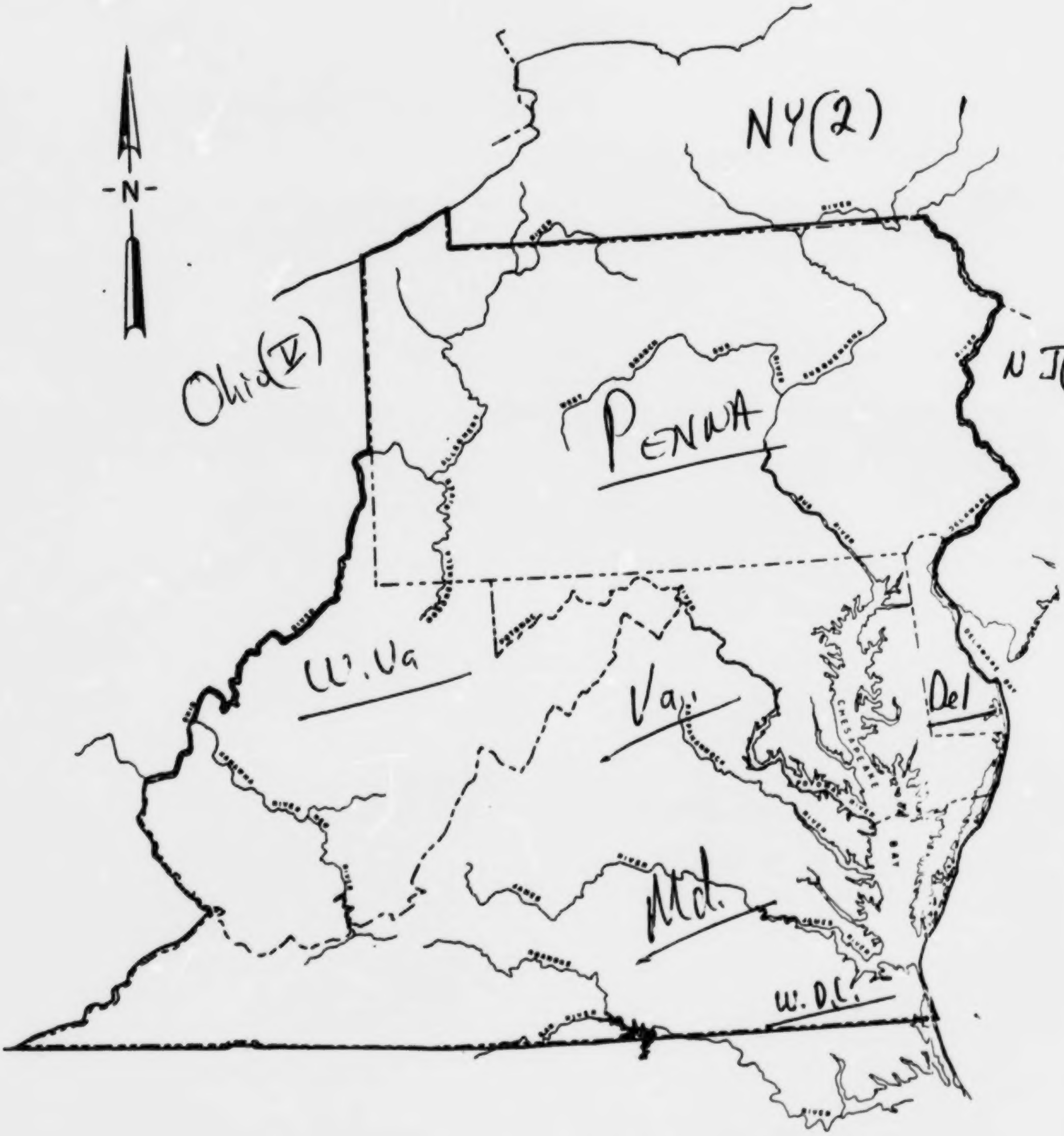
1404 Department of Health, Education and Welfare - Regional Offices

1405 Federal Disaster Assistance Administration

1406 Department of the Interior

1407 On-Scene Coordinators Areas of Responsibility

1408 State Water Pollution Control Agencies


N
NY(2)
Ohio(V)
NJ(2)
PENNA
W.Va
Va.
Del
Md.
W.D.C.

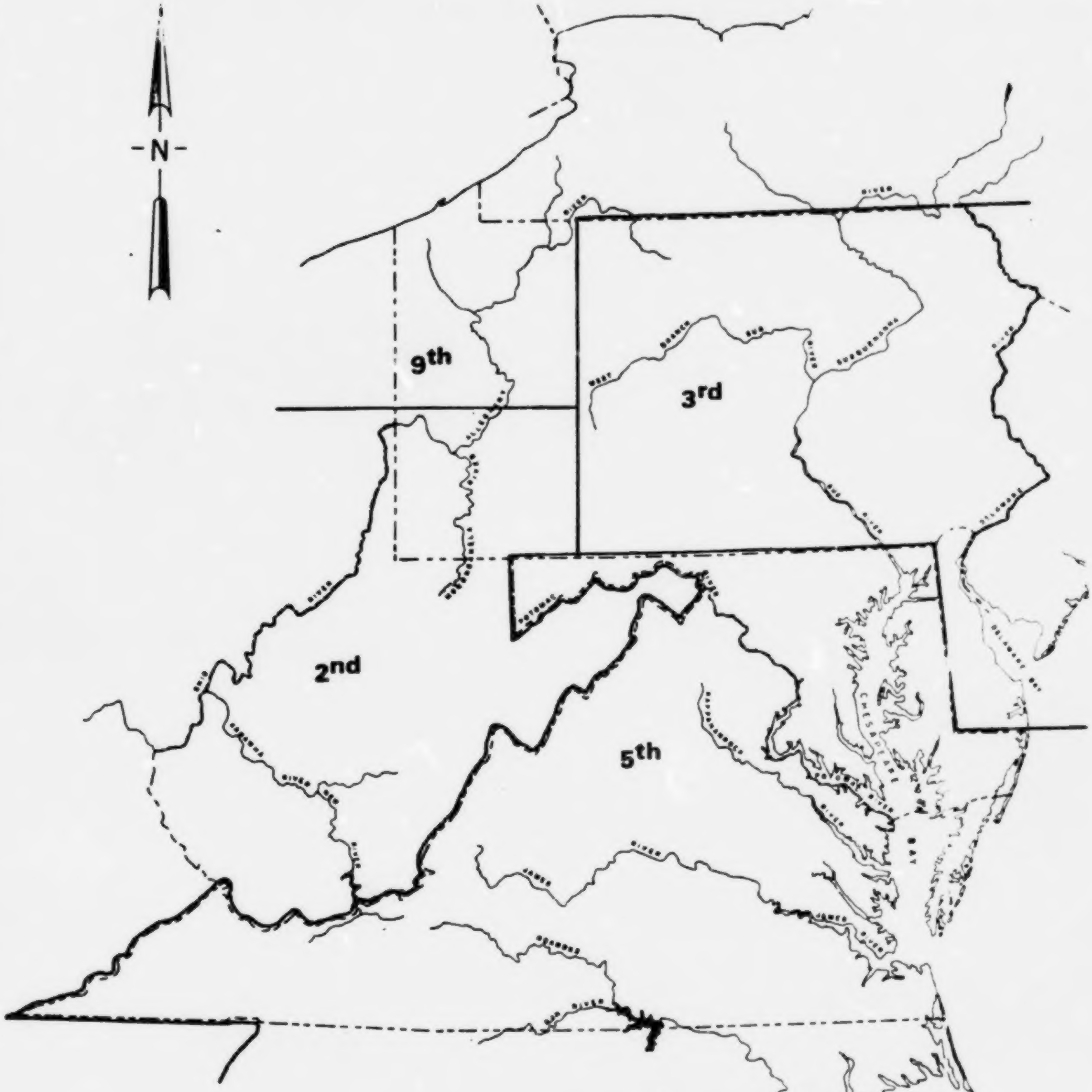
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION III

1401 ENVIRIONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Regional Offices

Environmental Protection Agency
Region III
Curtis Building
6th & Walnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Telephone: 215-597-9898 (FTS & Commercial) 24 hours


N
9th
3rd
2nd
5th

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

U.S. COAST GUARD DISTRICTS

1402 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

U. S. COAST GUARD DISTRICT & GROUP OFFICES

2nd Coast Guard District
1520 Market Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63103

Duty Officer: 314-622-4614

Captain of the Port (Huntington)
U. S. Coast Guard
Post Office Box 2412
9th Street & 6th Avenue
Prichard Building, Room 419
Huntington, West Virginia 21525

Duty Officer: 304-529-2544 FTS
304-529-2311, Ext. 544 Comm.

Captain of the Port (Pittsburgh)
U. S. Coast Guard
c/o Marine Inspection Office
312 Stanwick Street
Room 560, Sperry Rand Building
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222

Duty Officer: 412-644-5807 FTS & Comm. 8-4:30 Nite: 412-644-2673
412-741-4174 (off duty hours - CG Depot in Sewickly)

3rd Coast Guard District
Govenors Island
New York, New York 10004

Duty Officer: 212-264-4800 24 hours (Both)

U. S. Coast Guard Group
c/o U. S. Coast Guard Training Center
Cape May, New Jersey 08204

Duty Officer: 609-884-8451, Ext. 370
Ext. 377

Captain of the Port (Philadelphia)
c/o U.S. Coast Guard Base
King & Cumberland Streets
Gloucester, New Jersey 08030

Duty Officer: (215-923-4320) Comm.
(215-923-4321) Comm.

Non-Duty hours (609-963-2232) FTS
(609-963-2271) FTS
(609-963-2287) FTS
(609-963-2392) FTS

5th Coast Guard District
Federal Building
431 Crawford Street
Portsmouth, Virginia 23703

Duty Officer: 703-393-9611

U. S. Coast Guard Group
P. O. Box 4557, Berkley Station
Norfolk, Virginia 23523

Duty Officer: 703-393-9611, FTS & Comm.

U. S. Coast Guard Group - Chincoteague
Wallops Station
Wallops Island, Virginia 23337

Duty Officer: 804-336-6511 Comm.
804-824-3411 FTS (Ask for Coast Guard Switchboard)
804-824-3411 Comm

U. S. Coast Guard Group
Bldg. 70, U.S. Coast Guard Yard
Curtis Bay
Baltimore, Maryland 21226

Duty Officer: 24 hour - 301-789-8050 Comm.
301-789-6417 FTS

9th Coast Guard District
1240 East 9th Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44199

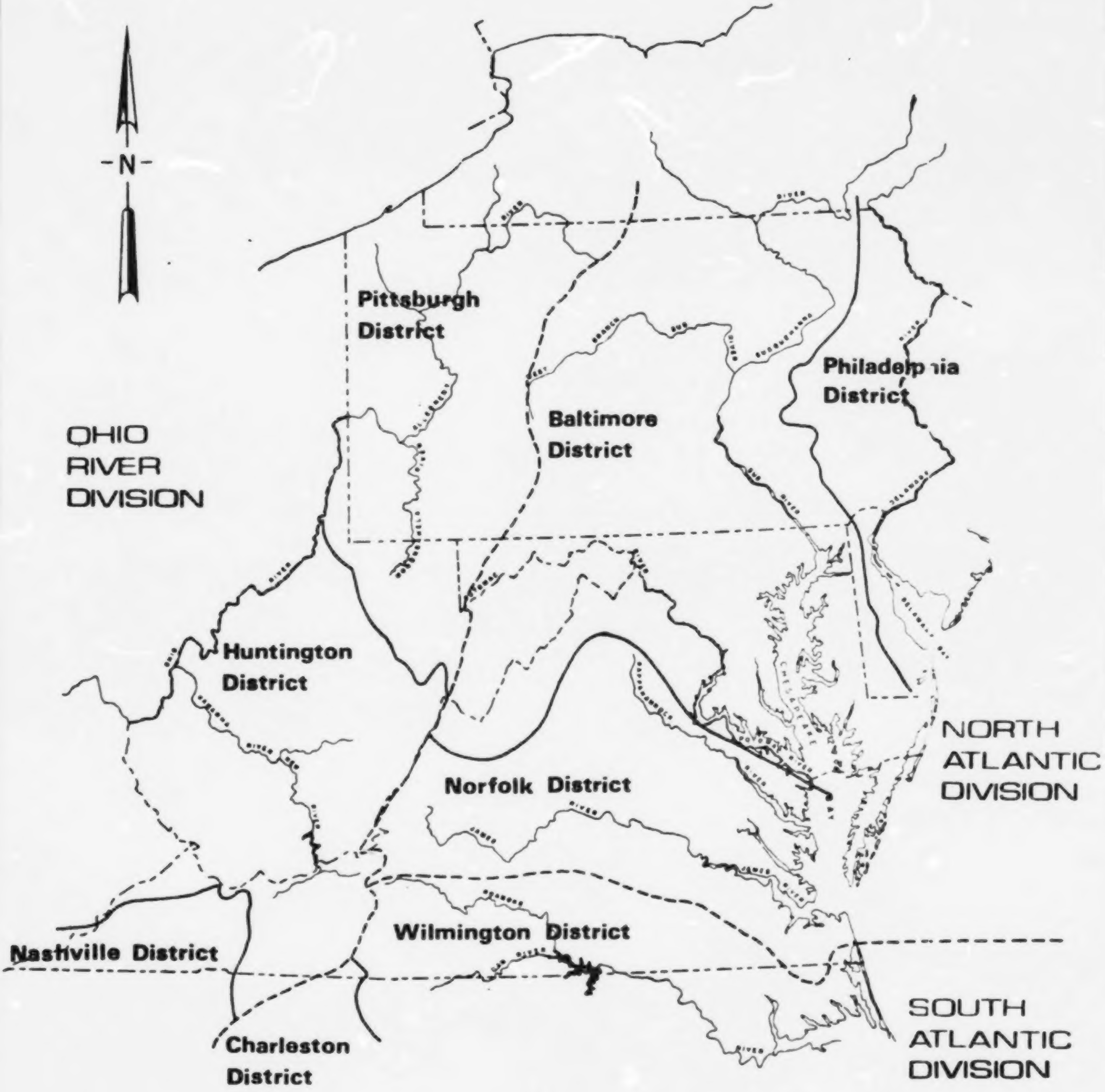
Duty Officer: 216-522-3983 FTS - 24 hours

Captain of the Port (Cleveland)
c/o Marine Inspection Office
1055 East 9th Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44199

Duty Officer: 216-522-3983
Captain of the Port: 216-522-4404

Captain of the Port (Buffalo)
U.S. Coast Guard
440 Federal Building
121 Ellicott Street
Buffalo, New York 14203

Duty Officer: 716-842-2000
716-842-2191 (after hours)


N
OHIO RIVER DIVISION
Pittsburgh District
Baltimore District
Philadelphia District
Huntington District
Norfolk District
NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION
Wilmington District
Nashville District
Charleston District
SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

1403 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

1403.1 Division and District Offices

U. S. Army Engr. Dist. Baltimore
P. O. Box 1715
31 Hopkins Plaza
Baltimore, Maryland 21203
Tel. Duty Hours - 301-962-3311
Non-Duty Hours - 301-231-3890 (24 hours)

U. S. Army Engr. Dist. Norfolk
Fort Norfolk
803 Front Street
Norfolk, Virginia 23510
Tel. Duty Hours - 804-625-8201 (FTS and COMM)
Non-Duty Hours - 703-622-7043

U. S. Army Engr. Dist. Philadelphia
U. S. Custom House
2nd & Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106
Tel. Duty Hours - 215-597-3311
Non-Duty Hours - 215-649-5702

U. S. Army Engr. Dist. Buffalo
1776 Niagara Street
Buffalo, New York 14207
Tel. Duty Hours - 716-876-5454 (COMM-24 Hours)
Non-Duty Hours - 716-876-5454 EXT. 34

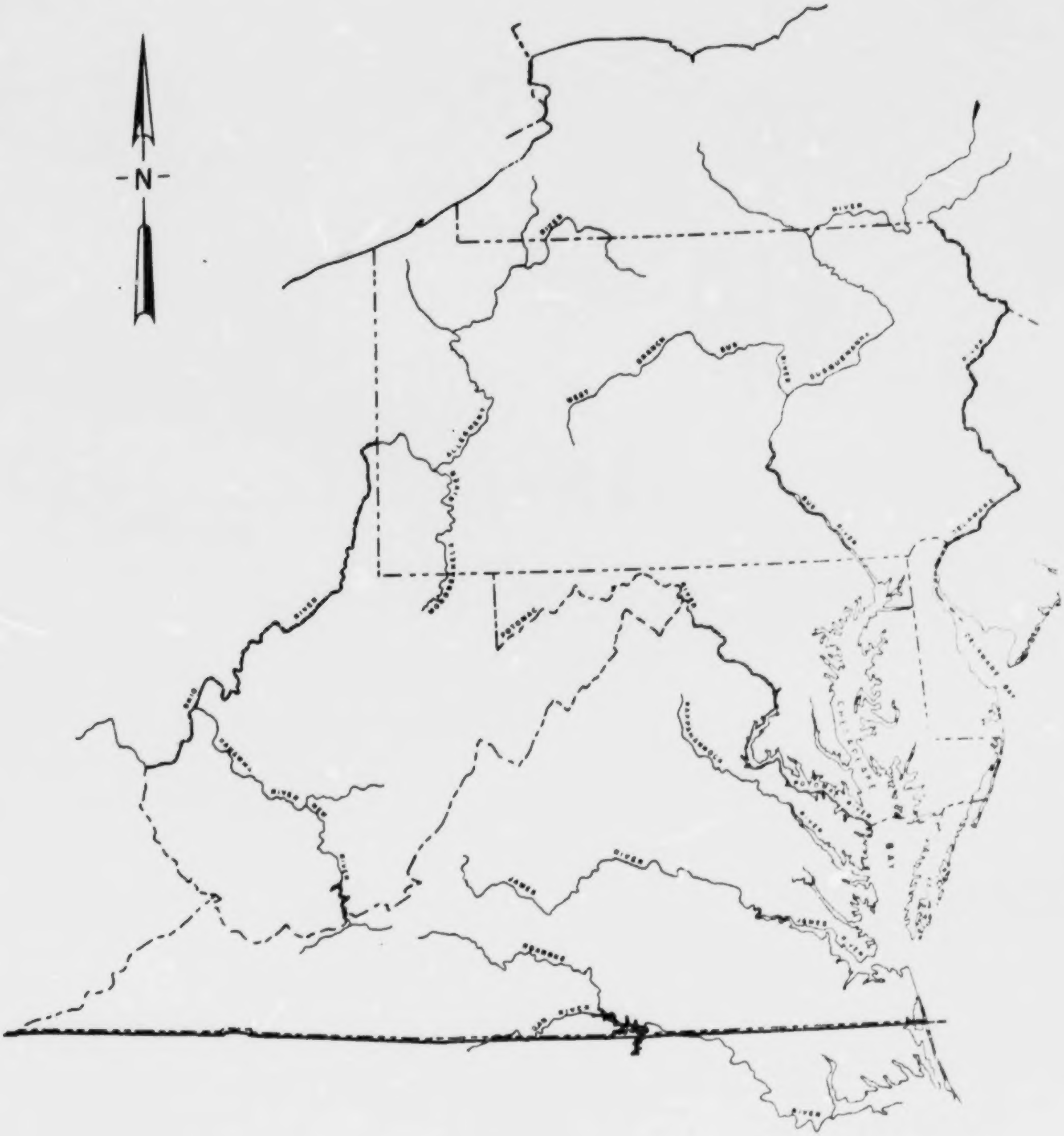
U. S. Army Engr. Dist. Wilmington
P. O. Box 1890
Wilmington, North Carolina 28401
Tel. Duty Hours - 919-763-9461 (FTS)
Non-Duty Hours - 919-763-9435
919-763-9971 (COMM) Ext. 461

U. S. Army Engr. Dist. Charleston
P. O. Box 919
Charleston, South Carolina 29402
Tel. Duty Hours - 803-577-4330 FTS (8:00 - 5:00PM)
803-577-4171 COMM (8:00 - 5:00PM)
Non-Duty Hours - 803-873-5041
803-556-5576 Mr. John E. Romanosky

U. S. Army Engr. Dist. Nashville
P. O. Box 1070
Nashville, Tennesse 37202
Tel. Duty Hours - 615-749-5626 Jim Harper
Non-Duty Hours - 615-889-6649

U. S. Army Engr. Dist. Huntington
Huntington, West Virginia 25721
Tel. Duty Hours - 304-529-2253 FTS
304-529-2318, Ext. 253 Comm.
Non-Duty Hours - 304-525-8332

U. S. Army Engr. Dist. Pittsburgh
1000 Liberty Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222
Tel. Duty Hours - 412-644-6800 COMM (7:30 - 4:00PM)
Non-Duty Hours - 412-279-3981


N
WEST BRANCH
SUSQUEHANNA
POTOMAC
OHIO
JAMES RIVER
DAN RIVER
BAY

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

1st U. S. ARMY CONTINENTAL COMMAND

1403.2 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

U. S. Army Contingental Command

Headquarters
First United States Army
Ft. George G. Meade, Maryland 20755

Telephone: 301-677-2082 (24 Hours)
301-677-4805 (Comm)

REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM CONTACTS

Primary

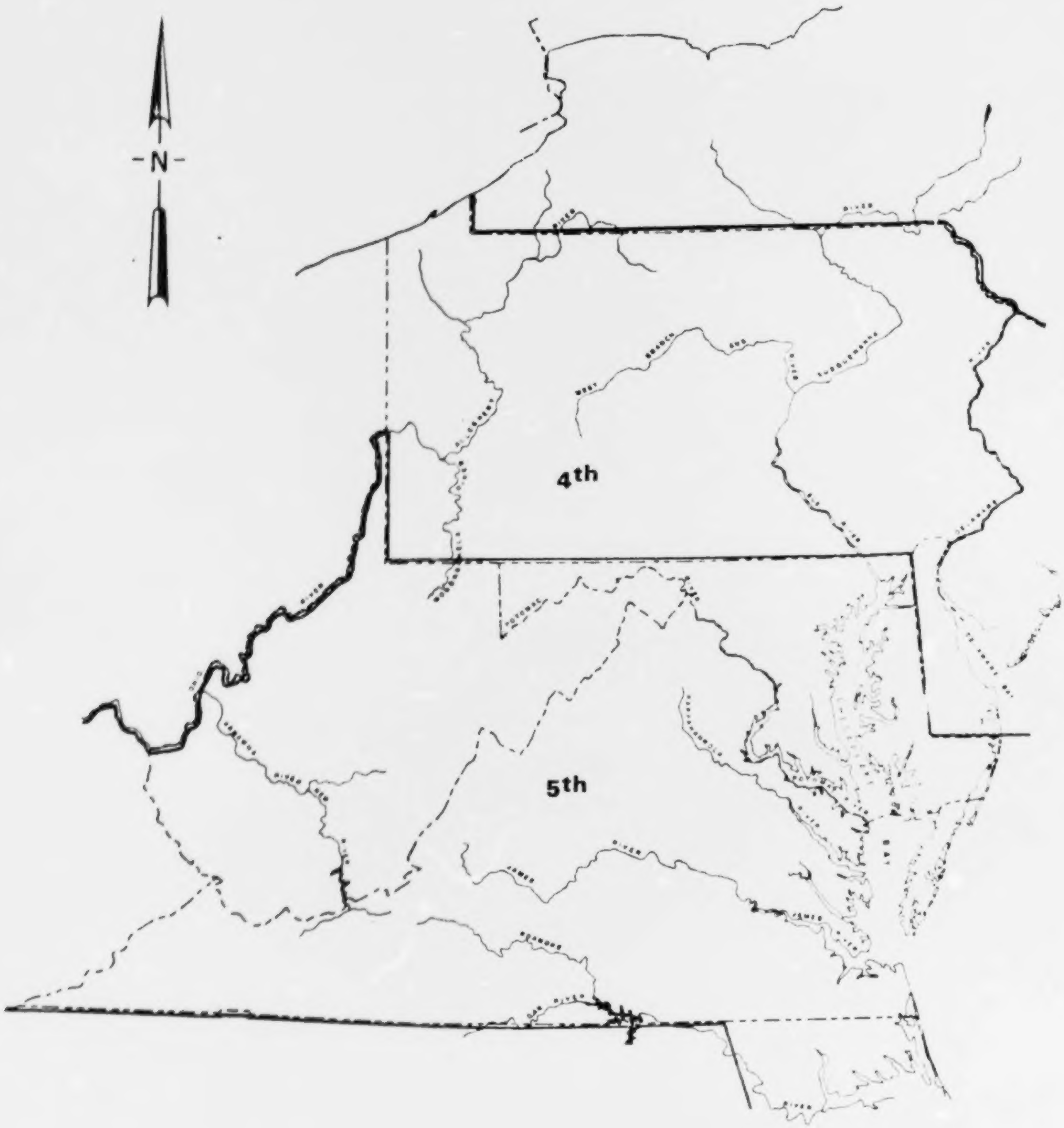
Mr. Frederick B. Haddad
CD/CA Branch
P&O Division
DCSO&T, Hq., First U. S. Army
Fort Meade, Maryland 20755

Telephone:	Office	301-677-2559
	Non-Duty	301-674-7538

Alternate

Mr. Warren B. Haskell
Plans Branch
P&O Division
DCSLOG, Hq, First U. S. Army
Fort Meade, Maryland 20755

Telephone:	Office	301-677-6407
	Non-Duty	301-268-5737



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

U. S. NAVAL DISTRICTS

1403.3 U. S. NAVY

NAVAL DISTRICTS

Headquarters, 4th Naval District
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19112

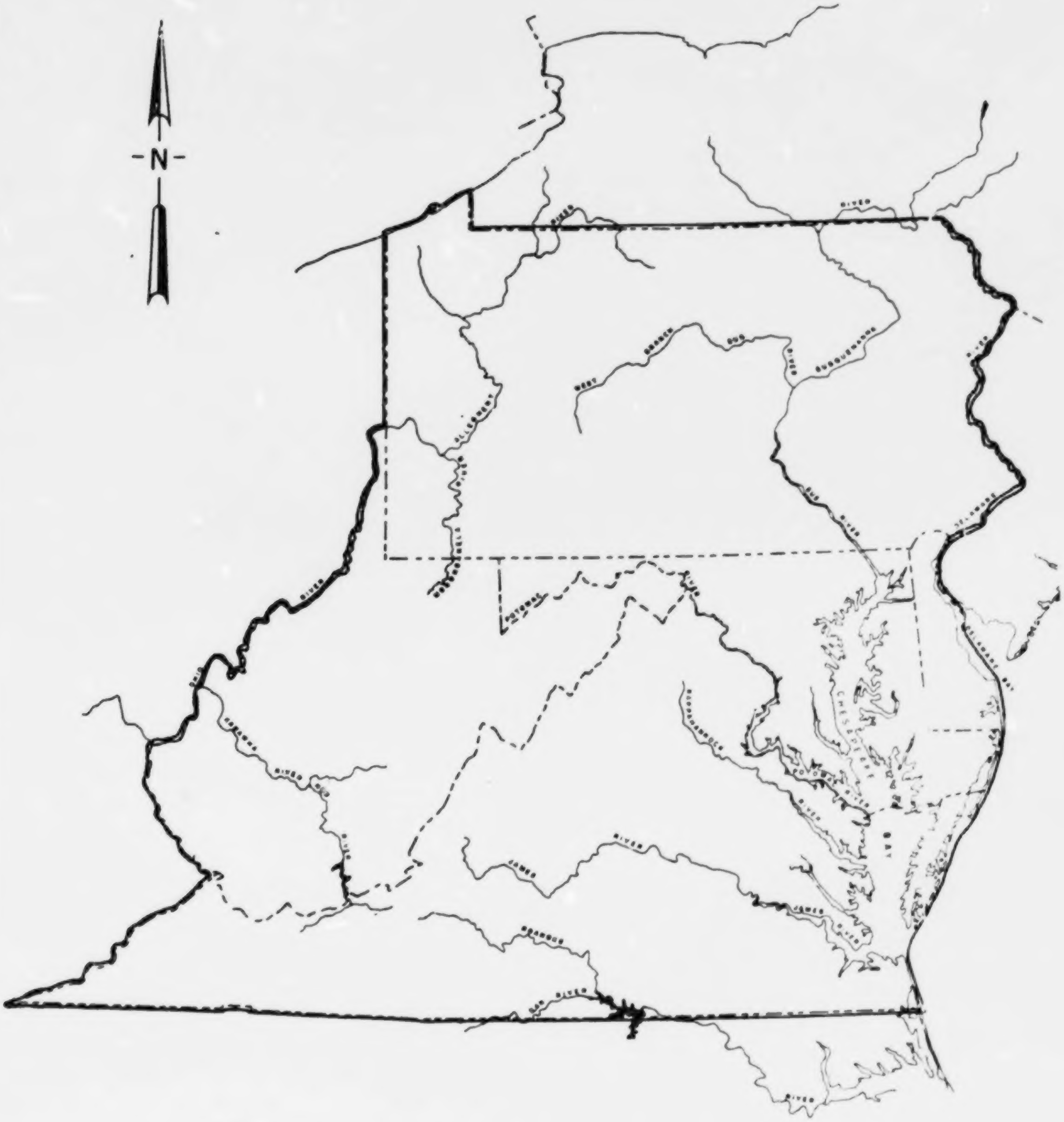
Telephone: 215-755-4114

Headquarters, 5th Naval District
Norfolk, Virginia 23511

Telephone: 703-444-2751/2724

Headquarters, Naval District,
  Washington, D.C.
Washington Navy Yard
Washington, D.C. 20390

Telephone: 202-693-2572 or 693-2670


N
CHESAPEAKE
BAY
POTOMAC RIVER

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH; EDUCATION AND WELFARE

REGION III

1404 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH EDUCATION AND WELFARE

REGION III

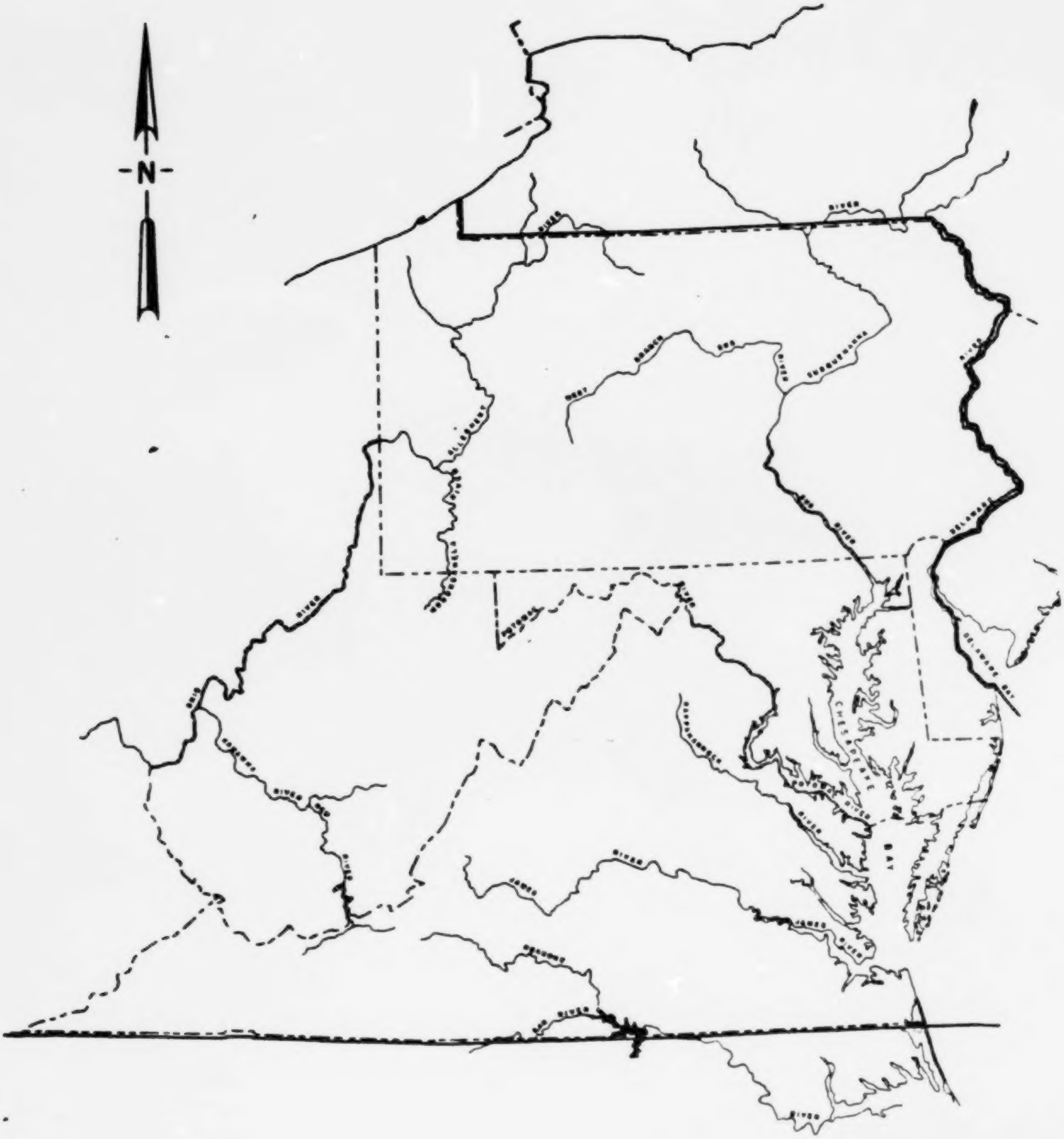
Gorham L. Black, Jr.
Regional Director
3535 Market Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101

Telephone: 215-597-6492

Regional Response Team Contacts

Mr. John McKenna
Regional Comptroller
Telephone: 215-597-6421
Non-Duty: 215-855-0366

Mr. Ben Guy, III
Deputy Regional Director
Telephone: 215-597-6492
Non-Duty: 215-922-2130



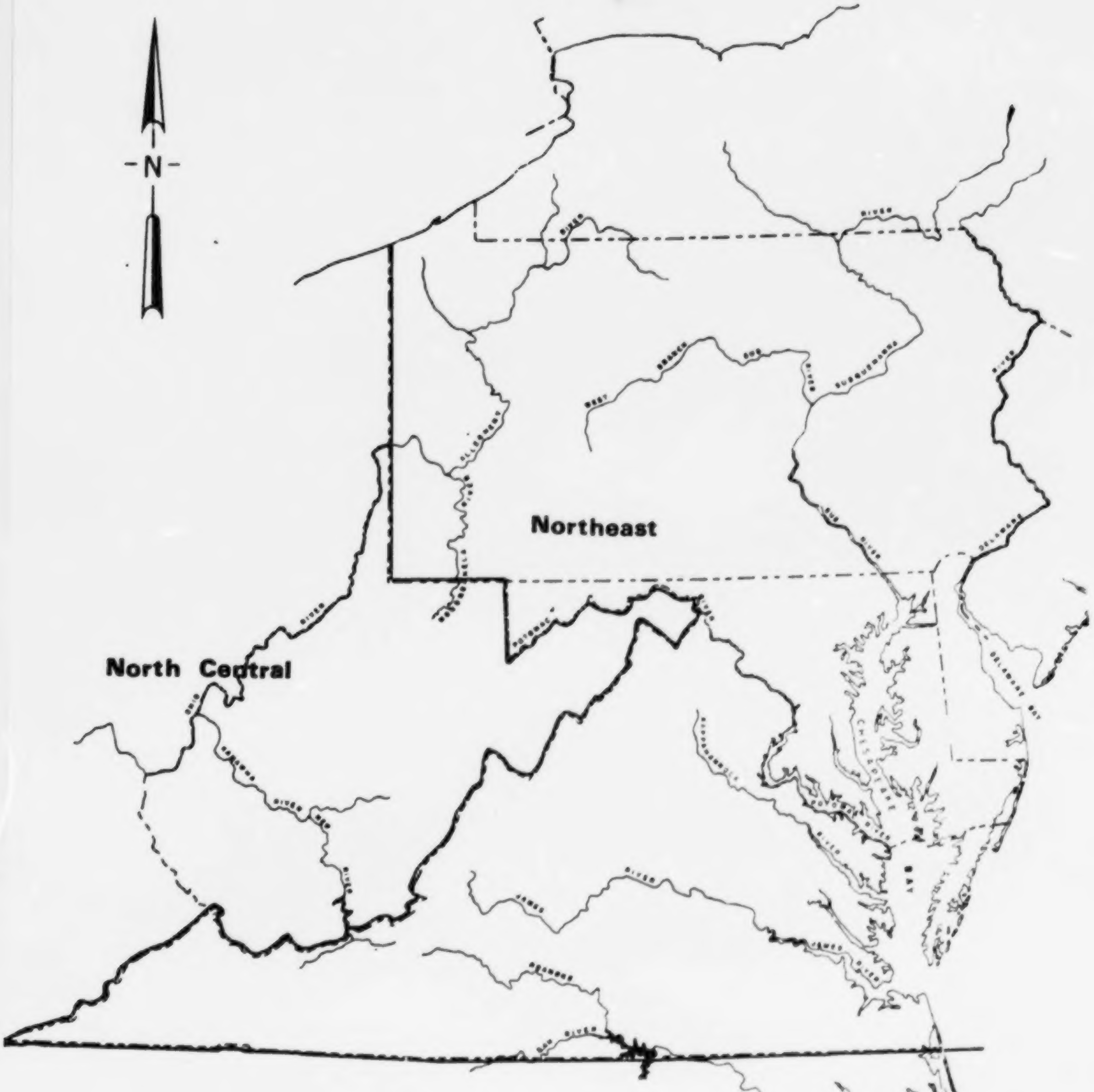
FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE
ADMINISTRATION
REGION III

1405 FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

REGIONAL OFFICES

Region III
Al Hann
Acting Regional Director
Federal Disaster Assistance Administration
Room 915
2 Penn Center Plaza
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101

Telephone: 215-597-0850


N
Northeast
North Central

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FIELD COMMITTEE REGIONS

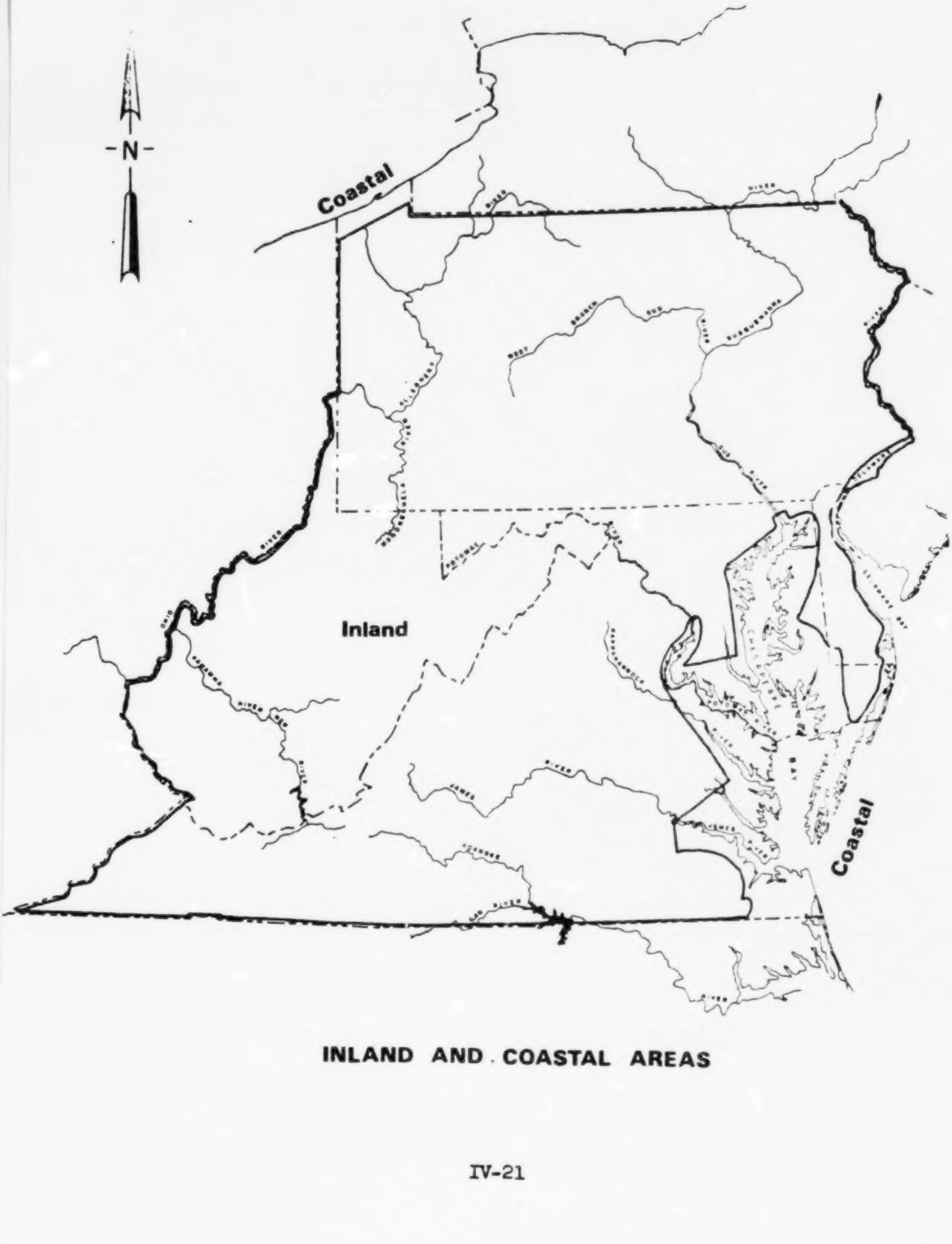
1406 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. Rex C. Tice
Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife
Post Office and Courthouse Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02109

Telephone: 617-223-2987 FTS & Comm.
Off-Duty: 617-244-1780

Alternate: Mr. Norman H. Beamer
District Chief
U. S. Geological Survey
100 North Cameron Street
P. O. Box 1107
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108

Telephone: 717-782-3468 FTS & Comm.
717-545-7683


N
Coastal
Inland
Coastal

INLAND AND COASTAL AREAS

1407 PRE-DESIGNATED ON-SCENE COORDINATOR ADDRESS

Chief
Environmental Emergency Branch
Environmental Protection Agency
Region III
Curtis Building
6th & Walnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Telephone: 215-597-9898 FTS & Commercial - 24 hours
OSC for the inland portions of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia

1408 STATE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCIES
AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS

Maryland

Maryland Water Resources Administration
Tawes State Office Building
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Mr. Herbert M. Sacns
Director
Telephone: Office 301-267-5846
Non-Duty 301-269-6751

Mr. Henry Silberman
Chief, Engineering Services
Telephone: Office 301-267-5848
Non-Duty 301-655-6751

Mr. Joseph Lewandowski
Telephone: Office 301-267-5551
Non-Duty 301-760-4380

District of Columbia

Department of Human Resources
Bureau of Public Health Engineering
801 North Capital Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

Mr. Harry F. Smith, Jr., P.E.
Chief, Water Quality Division
Telephone: Office 202-629-3748
Non-Duty 703-451-0935

Mr. Otto James, S.E.
Water Quality Division
Telephone: Office 202-629-3748
Non-Duty 301-270-8632

Mr. John C. Toomer
Environmental Health Technician
Water Quality Division
Telephone: Office 202-629-3748
Non-Duty 301-557-6621

District of Columbia

Mr. John V. Brink
Chief, Bureau of Public Health Engineering
Telephone: Office 202-629-3748
Non-duty 301-248-7797

Virginia

Virginia State Water Control Board
Post Office Box 11143
Richmond, Virginia 23230

Spill Reports for Virginia: Office 703-770-5518
Non-duty 703-770-2241

Mr. Michael A. Bellanca
Director, Technical Services Division
Telephone: Office 703-770-2241
Non-duty 703-272-8463

Mr. Robert V. Davis
Assistant Executive Director
Telephone: Office 703-770-2241
Non-duty 703-288-6793

Mr. A. H. Paessler
Executive Director
Telephone: Office 703-770-2241
Non-duty 703-288-1665

Delaware

Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control
Division of Environmental Control
Dover, Delaware 19901

Emergency Number: 302-678-4761
24 Hour Number: 800-282-8544

Mr. N.C. Vasuki
Telephone: Office 302-678-4761
Non-duty 302-674-0455

Mr. Lee J. Beetschen
Telephone: Office 302-678-4761
Non-duty 302-335-5641

Mr. Harry W. Otto
Telephone: Office 302-678-4761
Non-duty 302-697-6188

Emergency

Mr. John C. Bryson
Telephone: Office 302-678-4765
Non-duty 302-674-1373

Pennsylvania

State Department of Environmental Resources
Bureau of Sanitary Engineering
Fulton National Building
P.O. Box 2063
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

Emergency Spill Numbers: Office 717-787-9637
Non-duty 717-787-2121

Mr. Walter A. Lyon
Director, Bureau of Sanitary Engineering
Telephone: Office 717-787-2666
Non-duty 717-737-0144

Mr. Richard M. Boardman
Director, Division of Water Quality
Telephone: Office 717-787-9637
Non-duty 717-545-3249

Mr. Ted Clista
Assistant Director, Division of Water Quality - Susquehanna River Basin
Telephone: Office 717-787-9637
Non-duty 717-732-9161

Mr. Joseph Smurda
Assistant Director, Division of Water Quality - Delaware and Potomac Basins
Telephone: Office 717-787-9637
Non-duty 717-545-4576

Mr. Kenneth Schoner
Assistant Director, Division of Water Quality - Lake Erie and Ohio River Basins
Telephone: Office 717-787-9637

West Virginia

West Virginia Department of Natural Resources
Division of Water Resources
1201 Greenbrier Street
Charleston, West Virginia 25311

Mr. Edgar Henry
Chief, Division of Water Resources
Telephone: Office 304-348-6376
Non-duty 304-768-2696

Mr. John Hall
Assistant Chief, Division of Water Resources
Telephone: Office 304-348-2107
Non-duty 304-768-3327

Delaware River Basin Commission

Delaware River Basin Commission
25 State Police Drive
Trenton, New Jersey 08603

Mr. Ralph W. Manning
Telephone: Office 609-883-9500, Ext. 268
Non-duty 215-493-3967

Mr. Seymour P. Gross
Telephone: Office 609-883-9500, Ext. 269
Non-duty 609-877-6079

Mr. David P. Pollison
Telephone: Office 609-883-9500, Ext. 275
Non-duty 609-882-1743

Mr. Ralph Porges
Telephone: Office 609-883-9500, Ext. 274
Non-duty 215-295-1391

Mr. Herbert A. Howlett
Telephone: Office 609-883-9500, Ext. 202
Non-duty 215-493-4544

Spills in Philadelphia Area
Mr. Hugh Henson
City of Philadelphia Water Department
Telephone: 215-MU 6-1776, Ext. 47251

Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin (INCOPOT)

407 Global Building
1025 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Telephone: Office - 202-393-1978
Non-duty
George Carley - 703-920-3538
Paul Eastman - 301-340-9283

Susquehanna River Basin Commission

R. J. Bielo, Executive Director
5012 Lenker Street
Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania 17055

Telephone: Office 717-737-0501
Non-duty 717-545-2514

Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission

Robert Horton, Executive Director
414 Walnut Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Telephone: Office 513-421-1151
Non-duty
Mr. William Klein - 513-752-1849

ANNEX V

1500 COMMUNICATIONS

1501 Purpose

1501.1 The communications concerning an oil or hazardous substance discharge are an integral and significant part of the operations. The same precepts govern in these instances as do other operations in which the Coast Guard, EPA and other operating agencies are involved.

1502 Notification Requirements

1502.1 Initial notification would be accomplished by telephone or message. Messages should be in the POLREP format. Normally the agencies receiving initial notification would receive subsequent POLREP's pertaining to the case.

1502.2 The first agency which receives notice of a polluting incident from whatever source will forward such initial formal or informal notice to the Environmental Protection Agency by the most expeditious means. If no additional delay would be incurred, and it is possible, notice should be passed to the OSC-designate for the area in which the spill is reported. The more complete the initial information available, the better; but notice should not be held up pending complete investigation.

1502.3 Minor Discharges. The OSC will report all minor discharges to the Regional Response Center. This may be accomplished by POLREP ONE AND FINAL. If local government cleanup action is required, cognizant officials should be notified.

1502.4 Medium Discharges. The OSC will report all moderate discharges or potential moderate spills to the Regional Response Center. This should be accomplished as soon as practical by message or telephone. The RRC should notify the EPA Regional Administrator as indicated by the situation.

1502.5 Major Discharges or Pollution Incidents. The OSC should immediately report all major or potential major discharges and all pollution incidents to the Regional Response Center. This should be accomplished immediately by telephone and verified by message. The RRC should immediately notify the RRT and NRC by telephone of all reports of major or potential major spills and all pollution incidents.

1503 RRT Notification

1503.1 The RRT shall be notified by RRC personnel or the OSC, as appropriate, of all moderate or major discharges or pollution incidents. Notification will be made by teletype exchange or by telephone followed by written confirmation.

1503.2 Membership of RRT is included in Annex II.

1504 On-Scene Coordinator Notification

1504.1 The OSC will be notified of all discharges within his designated area of responsibility. Notification may be accomplished by the RRC or by other individuals having knowledge of the occurrence of a pollution incident.

1504.2 OSC designations, call lists, and areas of responsibility are contained in Annex IV.

1505 Notification of State Agencies

1505.1 State Water Pollution Control officials should be notified by the RRC of all discharges occurring in their State as soon as possible after receiving notification of a discharge.

1505.2 A list of State Water Pollution Control officials is included in Annex IV.

1506 Pollution Report Requirements

1506.1 Timely information on a discharge including the situation and response activities is essential to the proper evaluation of the case. This information should be submitted in the POLREP. POLREP's should be submitted at 0800 and 2000 hours of each day of operation.

1506.2 The OSC should submit timely POLREP's to the RRC on all discharges or pollution incidents. The RRC is responsible for keeping the RRT advised. The RRT shall submit timely POLREP's to the NRT on all major discharges and pollution incidents, in accordance with the providions of Section 1503.3 of the National Contingency Plan.

1507 Pollution Spill Reports

1507.1 At the conclusion of Federal activity resulting from a pollution incident, any OSC involved will submit a complete report of the incident and the actions taken, pursuant to applicable directives of his own agency.

Copies will be furnished to the RRT, together with any other pertinent information available to the forwarding group. The RRT will then evaluate each incident and will make appropriate recommendations.

1508 Message Addresses

1508.1 Messages intended for the Regional Response Center should be addressed to the Regional Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, Curtis Building, 6th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106. Telephone: 215-597-9898 (FTS and Commercial), 24 hours.

1508.2 Messages intended for the Regional Response Team should be addressed to the Regional Administrator, EPA, Region III, for action. The Regional Administrator will provide information copies to other RRT members.

ANNEX VI

1600 PUBLIC INFORMATION

1601 Introduction

1601.1 When a major national pollution discharge occurs, it is imperative that the public be provided promptly with accurate information on the nature of the discharge and what steps are being taken to correct the problem. This policy must be followed to obtain understanding from the public, ensure cooperation from all interested parties and to check the spread of misinformation. National Administration policy and the Freedom of Information Act both call for maximum disclosure of information.

1602 Regional News Office

1602.1 When an RRT declares a pollution incident, the Chairman will contact the most appropriate agency and ask it to detail a professional public information officer to establish and direct a Regional News Office. The Regional News Office should be set up at or near the location where the OSC is stationed. Requests by the Director of the Regional News Office for appropriate professional and clerical assistance will be met by one or more of the primary agencies.

1602.2 The Director of the Regional News Office will follow the procedures outlined in Annex VI of the National Contingency Plan for the Director of the National News Office in contacting the press offices of State and Local officials, in arranging appropriate public information liaison with industries and other concerned interests, and in issuing at least one daily written news release.

1602.3 All news releases involving major policy considerations will be cleared by the Chairman of the RRT or in his absence, the Executive Secretary.

1602.4 The Director of the Regional News Office will have free access to meeting of the RRT and should be consulted on the possible public reaction to the courses of action under consideration by the RRT.

1602.5 The Regional News Office will be provided with adequate space, telephones, typewriters, communications equipment and other supplies by the primary agency which is providing the headquarters for the RRT. The Director of the Regional News Office will determine what equipment and supplies are needed to ensure an orderly flow of information and to accommodate visiting members of the news media.

1603 Washington, D.C., Public Information Contact

1603.1 If the NRT has not been activated, the Director of the Regional News Office will ask the most appropriate agency to assign a public information officer in Washington, D.C., to serve as a contact point for queries made in Washington, D.C.

1604 Interim Public Information Director

1604.1 In the period following a discharge and before a pollution incident is declared, information activities will be directed by the public information personnel of the same primary agency which will provide the predesignated OSC. These activities will be conducted in accordance with the information policies of that agency.

1605 Special Public Information Procedures for Senators, Representatives, Congressional Aides and Staff Members, White House Representatives and other VIP's

1605.1 The Director of the Regional News Office will arrange, on request, to perform special public information services for VIP's including: notifying the media of the time, place and purpose of the VIP visit; making press conference arrangement; and arranging for interviews with the VIP by interested members of the media.

1606 Special Public Information Procedures for Salesmen

1606.1 Public Information Officers assigned to pollution incidents will refer salesmen to technical personnel designated to evaluate their wares.

1607 OSC Public Information Activities

1607.1 The OSC will be in contact with the news media representatives and other information activities at the scene of the discharge. If the RRT has been activated, the OSC shall rely upon his agency's Public Information Officer until a Regional News Office Director has been designated.

1607.2 In the event that the RRT is not activated, the OSC shall utilize his agency's PIO. The OSC may issue news releases and background information, but information copies of his releases will immediately be transmitted to the RRC for distribution to others, as necessary. Every effort should be made to keep the EPA Public Information Office informed of current conditions and activities.

ANNEX VII

1700 LEGAL AUTHORITIES

1700.1 Federal Statutes, Regulations and Administration orders relevant to oil and hazardous substances pollution control are administered by several Departments and Agencies. A summation of the statutes, administering agencies, prohibited acts under the statute, and the legal sanctions may be found in Annex VII of the National Contingency Plan.

ANNEX VIII

1800 ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES

1801 Introduction

1801.1 The OSC in charge at the scene of a discharge may be from any one of several agencies. Therefore, it is necessary to establish uniform procedures for notification of counsel, collection of samples and information consistent with the several phases in Federal response situations. Necessary information and sample collection must be performed at the proper times during the Federal involvement in a pollution incident for the purpose of later use in identifying the party responsible, in cleanup cost recovery, damage recovery, and civil and criminal enforcement actions under appropriate Federal statutes. Time is of great importance since wind, tide and current may disperse or remove the evidence and witnesses may no longer be available. Thus, during the phases of discovery and notification, containment and countermeasures, cleanup and disposal, and restoration, the OSC must take the necessary action to put counsel on notice of the event and to ensure that information, records, and samples adequate for legal and research purposes are obtained and safeguarded for future use.

1802 Notification of Counsel

1802.1 Immediately upon notification that a discharge has occurred, the RRT members shall notify their respective Regional Attorneys by the most expeditious means.

1802.2 Initial coordination of appropriate counsel will be effected by counsel of the Department responsible for furnishing the OSC. Coordination will be for joint and several actions concerning legal matters regarding the operation of the Plan, sending of notices, advice regarding the handling of evidence, preparation of evidentiary statements, and referral of the matter to the Justice Department or appropriate U.S. Attorney.

1802,3 The information and reports obtained by the OSC are to be transmitted to the RRC. Copies will then be forwarded to members of the RRT, and others, as appropriate. The representative of the agency on the RRT having cost recovery or enforcement authority will then refer copies of the pollution reports to his respective agency counsel.

1803 Determination that Discharge Removal is not Being Done Properly

1803.1 Paragraph 311(c)(1) of the FWPCA, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1161(c)(1), provides that: "Whenever any oil is discharged, into or upon the navigable waters of the United States, adjoining shorelines, or into or upon the waters of the contiguous zone, the President is authorized to act to remove or arrange for the removal of such oil at any time, unless he determines such removal will be done properly by the owner or operator of the vessel, onshore facility, or offshore facility from which the discharge occurs."

Through Executive Order 11735 and this contingency plan the President delegated this authority to the OSC. The OSC should monitor oil discharges to assure that removal is properly accomplished by the owner or operator of the vessel, onshore facility, or offshore facility from which the discharge occurs. If the OSC determines that removal is not being properly accomplished, the OSC should act to remove, or arrange for the operator of that determination.

1804 Action to be Taken by OSC for Phase V Activities in Conjunction with Actions in Phases I, II, and III

1804.1 Investigate observed instances of oil or other hazardous substances pollution in the waters covered by the scope of this Plan. Investigative actions may include:

1804.1-1 Request permission to enter facility or vessel involved. The investigator should identify himself and explain his reason for being there. In those situations where statutory authority does not exist for entering or boarding and if permission to enter or board is denied, investigator should seek assistance of local U.S. Marshal.

1804.1-2 Question all persons who may be responsible for or have knowledge of the discharge and record the name, address and position of each witness.

1804.1-3 Furnish anyone who may be responsible for an offense with an appropriate warning as to his rights.

1804.1-4 Obtain signed statement wherever possible indicating where, when and how the spill occurred and its extent.

1804.1-5 When a witness makes an oral statement but will not give a written statement, reduce the oral statement to writing.

1804.1-6 When the source of the pollution is unknown, obtain as much information as possible and note any suspect vessels or facilities.

1804.2 When investigation discloses a reasonable basis to believe a violation has occurred, collect samples of oil or hazardous polluting substances from the water and from appropriate spaces and drainage points of the suspected offending vessel or vessels, shore establishments, or other sources. Collect comparative samples in unaffected water in the vicinity of the spill.

1804.3 Samples collected are to be transmitted for analysis, using special courier or registered mail (return receipt requested) and observing the procedures outlined below. Samples will be sent to the EPA Laboratory in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Reports of laboratory analysis will be forwarded to the RRT for transmittal to counsel. The Chairman of the RRT will also forward copies of laboratory reports to NRT.

1804.4 Photographs should be taken, if possible, using color and black and white film. The photographs should show the source and the extent of the pollution. The following information should be recorded on the back of each photographic print: (a) name and location of vessel or facility; (b) date and time the photo was taken; (c) names of the photographer and witnesses; (d) shutter speed and lens opening; (e) type of film used and details of film processing.

1804.5 If in doubt as to whether or not a particular case may be of an oil pollution or hazardous pollution violation, or in doubt as to how to proceed in any given case, contact the RRT for instructions and advice. If, however, time is a critical factor and/or the RRT has not yet assembled, proceed as if the incident were a pollution violation.

1805 Sample Collection Procedures to be followed by OSC

1805.1 Several precautions must be observed when taking and handling liquid samples for analyses as the character of the sample may be affected by a number of common conditions. These precautions concern the following: (a) the composition of the container; (b) cleanliness of the container; and, (c) manner in which the sample is taken.

1805.2 In taking such samples, the following procedures are to be followed in all cases:

1805.2-1 Glass containers of one pint size are to be used. The portion of the closure (sealing gasket or cap liner) which may come into contact with the sample in the container is of considerable importance. When oil or petroleum based hydrocarbons are to be sampled, the closure should be made of glass, aluminum foil, or teflon. Other pollutants may require different or special closure material and the analysis laboratory should be consulted whenever a question arises as to the appropriateness of any closure material.

1805.2-2 Previously unused containers are preferred. However, containers that have been cleaned with a strong detergent, thoroughly rinsed and dried may be reused.

1805.2-3 Samples must be properly labeled.

1805.2-4 Consult the analysis laboratory personnel relative to special samples and unusual problems.

1805.2-5 Some explanatory notes covering the above procedures are as follows: (a) glass containers always must be used because plastic containers, with the exception of teflon, have been found in some cases to absorb organic materials from water and in other cases compounds have been dissolved from plastic containers; (b) as it is desireable to take a large sample of the pollutant, proper skimming techniques should be used to obtain a sufficient amount of oil for analysis; and (c) since it is not unusual for a pollution condition to change rapidly, samples should be taken in a timely fashion, and the time sequences and places noted.

1806 Chain of Custody Record

1806.1 All samples and other tangible evidence must be maintained in proper custody until orders have been received from competent authority directing their disposition. Precautions should be taken to protect the samples from breakage, fire, altering and tampering. It is important that a chain of custody of the samples be properly maintained and recorded from the time the samples are taken until ultimate use at the trial of the case. In this regard, a record of time, place, and the name and title of the person taking the sample, and each person handling same thereafter must be maintained and forwarded with the sample.

1807 Discharge Pollution Report

1807.1 The appropriate information for each pollution incident should be obtained by the OSC and reported on Form FWPCA-209. The report should have attached the statements of witnesses, photographs, analyses of samples and other appropriate information related to the discharge.

ANNEX IX

1900 FUNDING

1900 General

1900.1 The primary thrust of this Plan is to encourage the person responsible for a discharge to take appropriate remedial actions promptly. The OSC and other officials associated with the handling of a discharge should make a substantial effort to have the responsible person accept voluntarily this financial responsibility.

1900.2 Actions undertaken by the Primary Agencies in response to pollution incident emergencies shall be carried out under existing program and authorities insofar as practicable.

1900.3 It is not envisioned that any Federal agency will make resources available, expend funds or participate in operations in connection with discharges unless such agency can so respond in conformance with its existing authority. Authority to expend resources will be in accordance with agencies' basic statutes and, if required, through cross-servicing agreements. This Plan encourages interagency agreements whenever specific reimbursement agreements between Federal agencies are deemed necessary to insure that the Federal resources will be available for a timely response to a pollution emergency.

1901 Funding Responsibility

1901.1 The funding, including reimbursement to Federal agencies, other agencies, contractors and others, of pollution removal activities is the responsibility of the agency providing the predesignated OSC. This funding may be provided through normal operating expense accounts of the agency or through special funding arrangements such as the Pollution Revolving Fund described hereinafter.

1901.2 Funding of response actions not associated with the removal activity, such as scientific investigations, law enforcement or public relations is the responsibility of the agency having statutory or executive responsibility for those specific actions.

1902 Agency Funding

1902.1 The Environmental Protection Agency can provide funds to insure timely initiation or cleanup actions in those instances where the OSC is an EPA representative. Funding of continuing cleanup actions, however, will be determined on a case-by-case basis by the Headquarters Office of EPA.

Inasmuch as EPA does not have funds provided for this purpose, by statute or regulation, initiation of containment and cleanup activities is funded out of operating program funds.

1902.2 The U.S. Coast Guard pollution control efforts are funded under "Operating Expenses." These funds are utilized in accordance with applicable regional plans and agency directives.

1902.3 The Department of Defense has two specific sources of funds which may be applicable to a pollution incident under appropriate circumstances. (This does not consider military resources which might be made available under specific circumstances.)

1902.3-1 Funds required for removal of a sunken vessel or similar obstruction to navigation are available to the Corps of Engineers through Civil Functions, Appropriations, Operations and Maintenance, General.

1902.3-2 The U.S. Navy has funds available on a reimbursable basis to conduct salvage operations.

1903 Disaster Relief Funds

1903.1 Certain pollution control response activities may qualify for reimbursement as disaster relief functions. In making a declaration of a major disaster for a stricken area, the President may allocate funds from his Disaster Relief Fund, administered by the Director, Federal Disaster Assistance Administration. After the President has declared a major disaster and authorized allocation of funds, the Director may authorize certain reimbursements to Federal agencies for disaster assistance provided under direction of his office. Applicable policies and procedures are stated in Title 32, Chapter XVII, Part 1709, "Reimbursement of Other Federal Agencies Performing Major Disaster Relief Functions."

1903.2 The Director may also make financial assistance available to State Governments and through the States to local governments in accordance with policies and procedures stated in Title 32, Chapter XVII, Part 1710, "Federal Disaster Assistance."

1904 Pollution Revolving Fund

1904.1 Section 311(k) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act authorizes a revolving fund to finance Federal cleanup of oil and hazardous substance discharges. The authority to administer this fund has been delegated to the Coast Guard by the Secretary of Transportation in accordance with Executive Order 11548. The Coast Guard has promulgated regulations specifying the policies, procedures, and requirements to be followed in administering the fund.

1904.2 The criteria to be met before funds will be authorized include:

a. A discharge into or upon navigable waters or adjoining shorelines or a strong likelihood that the pollutant will reach navigable waters. The On-Scene Coordinator should not automatically assume that a water is navigable without consulting the Coast Guard.

b. The party responsible for the discharge is unknown or does not take appropropriate remedial action.

1904.3 If these criteria are met, the OSC may estimate the needed funds and request a project number and revolving fund authorization from the Coast Guard District Comptroller.

1904.3-1 In an emergency situation and pending receipt of a specific project number and amount of authorized committment, the OSC may make informal committments of up to $20,000 for an individual discharge. In this case, the Coast Guard District Comptroller should be informed within 24 hours of the total informed committments.

1904.4 After receipt of the project number and amount of authorized committment, the Coast Guard District Comptroller should be advised as soon as is practicable when cleanup is completed and provided with information and a cost estimate. Within 60 days after the cleanup, an itemized list of reimbursable costs and an itemized list of cost recoverable from the responsible party should be submitted.

1905 General Limitations on Funding

1905.1 Care must be exercised to ensure that misunderstandings do not develop about reimbursement of funds expended for containment and cleanup activities. The OSC should not knowingly request services for which reimbursement is mandatory unless reimbursement funds are known to be available. Similarly, the agency supplying a reimbursable service should determine the source of reimbursement before committing resources necessitating reimbursement.

1906 Planning

1906.1 The availability of funds and requirements for the reimbursement of expenditures by certain agencies should be included in resource utilization planning. Sub-regional contingency plans should show what is available under what conditions and costs, and what resources could be made available if they can be funded.

ANNEX X

2000 SCHEDULE OF DISPERSANTS AND OTHER CHEMICALS TO TREAT OIL SPILLS

2001 General

2001.1 Regional policy concerning usage of dispersants and other chemicals to treat oil discharges is identical to that compounded in Annex X of the National Contingency Plan.

2100 NON-FEDERAL INTERESTS AND SCIENTIFIC RESPONSE

2101 General Policy

2101.1 The policy of the Federal government is to respond to those discharges in which cleanup is required and in which adequate action is not being taken by the responsible party or other entity.

2102 Planning and Preparedness

2102.1 The planning and preparedness functions incorporated in the Contingency Plan also apply to non-federal resources. The State and local government and private interests are encouraged to participate in the planning and preparedness functions.

2102.2 State and local governments are encouraged to develop State and local pollution contingency plans.

2103 Commitment

2103.1 Inventories of response personnel and other resources are contained in the sub-regional contingency plans. These resources shall be kept updated when personnel and equipment available reflect a change and as new resources become available.

2104 Volunteers

2104.1 Volunteers desiring to assist in the response effort shall be directed to the OSC for the purpose of utilizing their efforts in accordance with established Federal regulations and policy.

2105 Scientific Information Centers

Poison Center

24 Hour Number: 202-963-7512

Chemtrec

24 Hour Number: 800-424-9300

NACA (National Agricultural Chemists Association

24 Hour Number: 513-961-4300

EPA Technical Assistance Data File

24 Hour Number: 215-597-9898

ANNEX XII

2200 OIL POLLUTION SURVEILLANCE

2201 Introduction

2201.1 Surveillance. Surveillance is the action by which the OSC is kept informed on the movement of an oil slick or hazardous substance from the time immediately after a spill is reported until the cleanup activity has been completed. The surveillance activity should make provision for such items as (1) visual observations, (2) aerial sensing, (3) weather, sea and river forecasts, carrier forecasting, (4) physical/chemical monitoring, (5) measurement of movement, and (6) prediction of movement. With this information available to him, the OSC can make accurate assessments concerning the land or water areas threatended and can make provisions for preventing damage in critical areas.

2202 Preplanning

2202.1 Identification of Critical Areas. There are two types of areas towards which surveillance preplanning should initially be directed. The first priority is those areas where a discharge is most likely to occur. The other areas are those locations where a discharge would cause difficulty or economic loss.

2202.2 Data. Among the kinds of data that should be available to the OSC are: climatological studies and summaries, navigational and bathymetric charts, tide and current tables (including data for rivers), physical and chemical characteristics not caused by pollutant, and relation of pollution to eco-systems.

2202.3 Basic Environmental Data. The responsibility for having the basic environmental data rests with each echelon under the National Plan. For the sub-regions, this rests with the OSC.

2203 Monitoring/Prediction

2203.1 Techniques. A variety of monitoring and observation techniques are available and have been tried in examining the extent, dynamics, and effects of an oil spill. These include:

2203.1-1 Observations from Aircraft. The primary value of visual observation from aircraft is the capability for covering large areas quickly in the initial stages of a discharge

2203.1-2 Airborne Imagery. The most important procedures that have been learned to date are:

(a) Photographs provide a permanent record.

Accurately locate the aircraft when the photograph is taken. Location can be accomplished by including known land areas in each photograph and/or by tracking the aircraft by radar.

(b) Use cameras and filter systems with the best possible response for the conditions being photographed.

(c) For oil spills, use photographic techniques that are capable or designed to photograph the sun glint on the water.

(d) Ultra-violet imagery techniques are available.

(e) Thermal infrared (8 to 14u) is useful in the immediate vicinity of a discharge provided thermal differences exist between the pollutant and surface water or if water of a different temperature has been brought to the surface.

2203.1-3 Other Hazardous Materials. Many potentially hazardous materials are soluble and much more difficult to detect than oil. Fluorescent tracers, dyes, and Fraunhofer line discriminator monitoring capabilities are available and allow mapping of the rate of movement, dispersion and relative concentration.

2203.1-4 Plotting. Consistent plotting is necessary for monitoring of the discharge prediction of its movement and for record purposes.

2203.2 Capabilities

2203.2-1 Oil Discharge Surveillance Capability. The major considerations for surveillance during an oil discharge are locating the outer boundaries of the spillage, measuring the thickness and extent of the material and plotting this for graphic display.

2203.2-2 The Coast Guard can provide air and surface platforms for marine surveillance and personnel and vehicles for shore side surveillance during a pollution incident. This capability can be provided on an immediate response basis around the clock in the coastal areas, high seas adjacent to U.S. waters and in the Great Lakes. On the river systems, this capability will vary. The Coast Guard's aircraft and vessels would be able to conduct standard black and white and color photography. The Coast Guard also has the capability to plot the results of the surveillance activity and to predict material movement. This material movement prediction would be based on carrier movement prediction provided by NOAA.

2203.2-3 DOD can provide some limited capability for high altitude or low level surveillance. This surveillance includes specialized sensor techniques such as microwave imagery or multispectral photography. However, this capability cannot be made available on a continual basis and will not be available on an immediate response basis.

2203.2-4 Environmental prediction data for air, sea and river are available through NOAA on a 24-hour basis. NOAA can provide the capability to predict carrier movement (air and water) and detailed on-scene weather. On-scene weather forecasting can provide detailed information on expected weather conditions.

2203.2-5 Hazardous Materials Surveillance Capabilities. During a discharge that involves hazardous materials, the major considerations are to obtain samples, conduct rapid analysis of these samples, plot the position of the material and plot its predicted path. Some hazardous materials might have characteristics similar to oil, in which case surveillance would be conducted in the same fashion as above.

2203.2-6 EPA and DHEW can provide laboratories for analysis of samples. They would also provide instructions on sampling techniques and in some cases, if necessary, provide technical personnel to actually conduct the sampling operations. The laboratory will also provide a prediction of the duration of the threat.

2203.2-7 DOD can also provide laboratories.

2204 Operational

2204.1 The operational aspects of surveillance activity have been separated into oil and other materials. This is not as a result of the operational considerations but rather as a result of the techniques or methods that would have to be employed.

2204.2 Discharges of Oil. During a discharge some form of surveillance should be maintained.

2204.3 The initial function of surveillance will be to identify whether or not an incident or potential incident exists. The next function will be assessment of the actual threat. In many situations, these two functions will be combined and accomplished during the initial surveillance sortie.

2204.4 During a discharge it will be necessary to monitor the situation by tracking and plotting. Plots should be labelled and retained in sequence together with the available meteorological and oceanographic data to permit appropriate review and study to assist in the long-range determination of the behavior of oil and water.

2204.5 Generally, it will be necessary to estimate the movement of the pollutant. Tests and experience have shown that movement of the oil at approximately 3.3% of the wind velocity may be used as a rule of thumb.

2204.6 The NOAA Weather Bureau Forecast Offices (WBFO) prepare routinely several times daily 24 to 36 hour forecasts of weather and wind for areas of about an average state. These will usually be available at the Regional Response Center. River flow predictions are also issued routinely. A forecast office will have additional information, either permitting more detail in the prediction, taking into account, for instance, local topography, or information concerning a longer range prediction. All WBFO's operate 24 hours daily, seven days a week, and are available for immediate response for weather information.

2204.7 The Weather Bureau contact at the Regional level will make general arrangements for special data and forecasts, for wind, sea-state, and river flow, as appropriate. If considered necessary or helpful, and resources are available, a forecast specialist will proceed to the incident and report to the OSC for staff assistance during the period of the emergency. This on-scene support may include a Mobile Unit.

2204.8 Discharges of Hazardous Matter. The surveillance function is more difficult for behavior of many of the possible products that can be involved is not as well understood as the behavior of oil. This problem can be further compounded since many of the substances will not be amenable to visual or electronic detection techniques.

2294.9 Materials that are soluble in water will probably be affected primarily by subsurface currents. It will be necessary to sample periodically with suitable techniques to determine if the predictive movement corresponds to the actual movement. In some cases, it may be advantageous to add a trace element to the waterway, since many elements may be difficult to trace through direct sampling techniques.

2204.10 Materials that are non-soluble in water or otherwise precipitate and sink as solids will seldom travel far from the point at which they sank, even in relatively high currents. The main problem in this case will be actually locating the material. This might be accomplished by bottom sampling, underwater search, either visual or magnetic, or dragging. When located, and if required, the limit of the spill should be marked by suitable buoys.

2204.11 Non-soluble materials that float should be handled in the same fashion as oil.

ANNEX XV

2500 TECHNICAL INFORMATION

2501 Technical Library

2501.1 A technical library of pertinent pollution control technical documents will be maintained in the RRC. Such information should be useful as reference information to the experienced OSC and instructional to less experienced personnel.

2502 Specific References

2502.1 As a minimum, the following reference documents are maintained in the RRC technical library:

2502.1-1 Current National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.

2502.1-2 Current Regional Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.

2502.1-3 Oil and Hazardous Materials, Emergency Procedures in the Water Environment (USDOI, FWPCA, CWR 10-1)

2502.1-4 Chemical Data Guide for Bulk Shipment by Water (U.S. Coast Guard CG-388)

2502.1-5 Oil Spillage Study Literature Search and Critical Evaluation for Selection of Promising Techniques to Control and Prevent Damage (Battelle Northwest, November 1967)

2502.1-6 U.S. Corps of Engineers' Regulations ER 500-1-1 and ER 500-1-8 Emergency Employment of Army Resources (Natural Disaster Activities)

2502.1-7 Natural Disaster Manual for State and Local Applicants (OEP Circular 4000.4A, 1968)

2502.1-8 Handbook for Federal Agency Inspectors (OEP Circular 4000.6A, February 1969)

2502.1-9 Handbook of Toxicology (National Academy of Sciences/ National Research Council)

2502.1-10 Character and Control of Sea Pollution by Oil (American Petroleum Institute, October 1963)

2502.1-11 Manual for the Prevention of Water Pollution During Marine Oil Terminal Transfer Operations (American Petroleum Institute, 1964)

2502.1-12 46 CFR-146, Transportation or Storage of Explosives or other Dangerous Articles or Substances, and Combustible Liquids On Board Vessels.

2502.2 In addition to this minimum library, the following are maintained in the RRC library:

2502.2-1 Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials (Reinhold, 1968)

2502.2-2 Merck Index (Merck, 1968)

2502.2-3 Pesticide Handbook-Entoma (College Science Publ., 1970)

2502.2-4 Clinical Handbook on Economic Poisons (USDHEW, PHS Pub. #476)

2502.2-5 Oil Sampling Techniques (USDOI, FWPCA, DAST-12)

2502.2-6 Farm Chemical Handbook (Meister Pub. Co., 1971)

2502.2-7 MCA Chem-Card Manual (Manufacturing Chemists' Assn., 1970)

2503 Definitions of Terms

2503.1 Definitions of various technical terms, conversion tables, and other technical information may be found in Annex XV of the National Contingency Plan.

ANNEX XX

Sub-Regional Contingency Plan for Inland Waters of the Commonwealth of Virginia

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EMERGENCY PROCEDURES IN CASE OF A SPILL

The three basic actions to take in case of a spill of oil or hazardous material are:

1) Report it
2) Contain it
3) Clean it up

Reporting

When a spill has occurred, it must be reported promptly to either the Coast Guard or EPA. In Virginia, call either EPA (215-597-9898) or the Coast Guard Duty Officer (703-393-9611).

Failure to do so may be grounds for a $10,000 fine.

The spill should also be reported to the Virginia State Water Control Board (703-770-2241).

Containment

The first step in containing a spill is to locate it. With oil, this is usually simple, although sometimes it may be necessary to make an aerial overflight to find the slick.

Hazardous substances may not be amenable to visual discovery. Sampling and testing may be needed before the slug can be located. Testing may be simple, and capable of being performed rapidly at the site (such as a pH test for acid or alkaline material), or it may be quite complex.

After locating the spill, an oil slick may be contained with booms in still or fairly smooth waters. In rough or fast-moving water, larger booms may be used with less effectiveness.

In a small stream, it may be better to construct a straw and chicken wire barrier across the stream. The straw will absorb the oil so that none goes downstream. Occasionally, it may be necessary to construct a series of barriers to entrap all the oil, particularly if some has settled in eddies below the first barricade. The straw should be changed often enough so that it does not become oil-soaked and allow oil to escape downstream.

In the case of hazardous substances, especially those which are water soluble, containment may be extremely difficult or impossible unless the spill entered a pond or lake and a solid dam can be constructed at the outlet to hold all the water.

Some hazardous substances are insoluble or only slightly soluble in water and will usually sink to the bottom.

Clean-up

Clean-up of an oil spill may be accomplished using skimmers, absorbents (this group includes straw), dispersants, burning or by microbiological consumption of the oil.

1) Skimmers - These are mechanical devices which "skim" or scoop the oil from the water and deposit the oil in a barge or truck for final disposal. Skimmers may not be immediately available when needed.

2) Absorbents - Absorbents are generally scattered on the slick and then manually harvested. The greatest drawbacks to their usage are that they might not be immediately available, their high cost (although cheaper than skimming) and the difficulty of collection after use. Use of absorbent material normally requires an approved disposal site.

3) Straw - This is an absorbent material. However, it does not share all the drawbacks of commercially manufactured absorbents in that straw is widely available, and it is relatively cheap. It may be scattered over an oil slick and harvested with pitchforks or crab nets. It may also be used in a straw and chicken wire barricade placed across a stream. As before, it should be disposed of in an approved disposal site.

4) Dispersants - Dispersant usage is generally prohibited. See Annex X of the National Contingency Plan. Dispersants are usually applied by spraying on the slick and then agitating the slick with either a water spray or a boat's wake.

5) Burning - Before this technique is considered, the possible hazard to life, limb, or property should be considered. It may be usable if the oil is a distillate (gasoline, kerosene, etc.) and if the slick is far enough away from land so there would be no hazard of a forest fire.

6) Microbiological Consumption - Certain microorganisms are known to eat oil. However, even under ideal conditions, this can take many days.

Names, addresses, and phone numbers of manufacturers and distributors of booms, skimmers, absorbents, etc., are kept on file at the Regional Response Center.

With a spill of hazardous material, one usually speaks of detoxification, rather than cleanup. Since these compounds differ in solubility and other chemical and physical properties, each compound has a different detoxification technique.

Techniques include adsorbtion on activated charcoal, physical removal of an insoluble compound from the water, or skimming (if the material floats on water).

Others are neutralization by means of acids or alkalis, addition of another compound to form a precipitate or a less toxic compound, or dilution of the slug.

A guide to detoxification is found in "Control of Spillage of Hazardous Polluting Substances", USDOI, FWQA, 15090 FOZ 10/70, which is on file at the RRC.

VIRGINIA WATER POLLUTION LAWS

LAW: Virginia State Water Control Law, Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended Ch. 2, Title 62.

PROVISIONS: Sections 62.1-195 and 62.1-44.33 of the Code of Virginia provides for the control and enforcement of oil discharges from vessels into navigable tidal waters of the State. The State Water Control Law contains provisions regarding the control of "other wastes," the definition of which includes oil. Under this section, the State Water Control Board is empowered to require the installation of such facilities as are necessary to prevent the escape, flow or discharge of oil or other wastes to the waters of the State. The general enforcement authority of the Board would be applicable to any pollution or fish kills caused by a spill of oil, hazardous materials, or other wastes.

RESOURCES

Cleanup Contractors

Industrial Marine Service
Norfolk, Virginia
Mr. J. Parker
Telephone: 703-545-0692 Business
703-423-2867 Home
Manpower, booms, sprayers, vacuum pump, mobile cleaning unit.

Deep Sea Ventures
Mr. James Victory
Newport News, Virginia
Telephone: 703-595-5581 Business
703-596-9615 Home
Ships and consultants.

Neptune Engineering
Mr. P. Ketrick
Norfolk, Virginia
Telephone: 703-623-5566
Manpower, boats, oil barge, booms, tank trucks, portable pumps.

Underwater Technics
North 7th Street & Delaware Avenue
Camden, New Jersey 08102
Telephone: 609-963-4460
Booms, skimmers, vacuum trucks, boats, absorbent, chemicals, manpower.

Clean Water, Inc.
P. O. Box 1002
Toms River, New Jersey 08753
Telephone: 201-341-3600 or 201-349-0762
Absorbents, booms, manpower.

Paul P. Pruss & Son, Inc.
601 Cliff Road
Sewaren, New Jersey 07077
Telephone: 201-636-7244
Boats, booms, skimmers, skimming weirs, vacuum truck, manpower.

Coastal Services, Inc.
632 South Front Street
Elizabeth, New Jersey
Telephone: 201-355-8880
Booms, absorbent, vacuum trucks, barge, manpower.

Magnas Chemical Co.
T. Crouthamel
Telephone: 609-845-0486
Basically supplier of dispersant. Will supply personnel to cleanup if requested.

George S. Goodhues & Son
522 South Ann Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21231
Telephone: 301-675-1630
Manpower, absorbent, some equipment.

Spiltrol
2200 South Post Oak, Suite 520
Houston, Texas 77027
Telephone: 713-626-2400
Spiltrol
P. O. Box 2624
Morgan City, Louisiana 70380
Telephone: 504-395-5247 Day
504-458-8672 Night
Manpower, booms, dispersant, skimmer barges.

Marine Pollution Control Corp.
9010 Roselawn Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48204
Telephone: 313-931-1035
Vacuum trucks, skimmer boat.

Hay & Straw

Fairfax Hay & Grain Co.
10412 Main Street
Fairfax, Virginia
Telephone: 703-273-0411

Herndon Farm & Garden Center
39 Lynn
Herndon, Virginia
Telephone: 703-437-3051

R. K. Hirst
8218 Leesburg Pike
Tysons Corner, Virginia
Telephone: 703-893-6555

Bowie Feed Co.
Race Track Road
Bowie, Maryland
Telephone: 301-262-0126

Southern States Winchester Coop.
Winchester, Virginia
Telephone: 703-662-2581

Southern States Fredericksburg Coop.
Fredericksburg, Virginia
Telephone: 703-373-5831

Southern States Feed Service
45 South
Harrisonburg, Virginia
Telephone: 703-434-9354

Augusta Coop Farm Bureau
Richmond Rd.
Staunton, Virginia
Telephone: 703-885-1265

Ernie V. Mathews
P. O. Box 271
Woodstock, Virginia
Telephone: 703-459-2722

Mrs. W. L. Vehrencamp, Jr.
Mt. Jackson, Virginia
Telephone: 703-477-3119

Pumps

Water Supply Co.
Chester, Virginia
Telephone: 703-748-4392

Mitchell's Well & Pump Co.
Richmond & Petersburg Pike
Colonial Heights, Virginia
Telephone: 703-526-1471

James T. Wharton, Jr.
604 Rotary Hpt.
Newport News, Virginia
Telephone: 703-826-5521

Creger Well & Pump Co.
2519 Lakeside Dr.
Lynchburg, Virginia
Telephone: 703-239-3673

Aarrow Rentalls
Richmond, Virginia
Telephone: 703-359-2408
703-232-7821
703-648-6587

American Pollution Control
2839 Stratford Hills Shopping Center
Richmond, Virginia
Telephone: 703-272-5500

Process Components, Inc.
600 W. Hundred Road
Richmond, Virginia
Telephone: 703-748-5831

A-Abart-A & R Tool & Equipment Rentals
7131 Lee Highway
Falls Church, Virginia
Telephone: 703-532-5600

A Abbott Equipment & Tool Rentals
132 North Washington
Falls Church, Virginia
Telephone: 703-532-6143

Bell Air Compressor Rental Co.
6031 Kansas Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
Telephone: 202-882-6111

Waste Oil Disposal

Necessary Waste Oil
497 Island Road
Bristol, Virginia
Telephone: 703-669-4831

Aydlett's Waste Oil Service
Trading as Williams Waste Oil
1519 Minnesota Avenue
Norfolk, Virginia
Telephone: 703-853-2409
If no answer, call 703-625-0561

L & L Road Oiling Co.
Richmond, Virginia
Telephone: 703-232-7666

A. C. Oil Co., Inc.
1500 North Quincy
Arlington, Virginia
Telephone: 703-522-4640

City Waste Oil Service
Jones & Williams Waste Oil Service
Muirkirk, Maryland
Telephone: 301-953-2394

Aircraft - Rental

Falcon Airlines
Washington, D. C.
National Airport
Telephone: 202-524-8003

Helicopter & Airplane Services Corp.
7920 Air Park Road
Gaithersburg, Maryland
Telephone: 301-948-5611

Pioneer Airplanes
1522 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
Telephone: 202-333-6600

Triangle Airways
5301 Leesburg Pike
Baileys Crossroads, Virginia
Telephone: 703-820-8000

Presidential Airlines
10560 Main Street
Fairfax, Virginia
Telephone: 703-591-7900

Clark Flying Service
Heathsville, Virginia
Telephone: 703-482-3510

Americana Aviation
U. S. Route 1, Box 441
Hopewell, Virginia
Telephone: 703-458-3886

Hawthorne Aviation
Byrd Airport
Richmond, Virginia
Telephone: 703-222-7256

Keystone Helicopters
Byrd Airport
Richmond, Virginia
Telephone: 703-222-7377

Wekondo Flight Service
U. S. Route 1 South
Petersburg, Virginia
Telephone: 703-732-8590

Cavalier Flyers, Inc.
Norfolk Municipal Airport
Norfolk, Virginia
Telephone: 703-857-0116

Colonial Helicopters
310 West Indian River Road
Norfolk, Virginia
Telephone: 703-545-0359

Beach Travel Service
2407 B Pacific Avenue
Norfolk, Virginia
Telephone: 703-428-7961

Piedmont Aviation
Norfolk Regional Airport
Norfolk, Virginia
Telephone: 703-853-7611

Ram Aviation
Patrick Henry Airport
Newport News, Virginia
Telephone: 703-877-6401

Charlottesville Aviation
Scottsville Road
Charlottesville, Virginia
Telephone: 703-293-2044

Horizon Aviation, Inc.
Route 29 North
Charlottesville, Virginia
Telephone: 703-973-5341

Horizon Aviation
Shenandoah Valley Airport
Weyers Cave, Virginia
Telephone: 703-234-2441

Cardinal Airlines
Municipal Airport
Lynchburg, Virginia
Telephone: 703-239-9254

American Air Transport
Woodrum Field
Roanoke, Virginia
Telephone: 703-362-1623

Frantz Flying Service
Woodrum Field
Roanoke, Virginia
Telephone: 703-366-0332

Blue Ridge Aviation
Spencer, Virginia (Martinsville area)
Telephone: 703-957-2241

General Aviation
Municipal Airport
Danville, Virginia
Telephone: 703-793-7033

Appalachian Flying Service
TriCity Airport
Blountville, Tennessee (Bristol area)
Telephone: 615-323-6261

Other Sources of Aircraft

Aberdeen Proving Ground Telephone: 301-278-4019 Office 301-278-4902 Evenings	6 helicopters 7 fixed wing (for emergency only)
Maryland State Police Pikesville, Maryland Telephone: 301-486-3101	helicopter
Laurel Rescue Squad Laurel, Maryland Telephone: 301-725-5858	1 fixed wing
Quantico Marine Base Telephone: 703-640-2121	helicopters
Patuxent River Naval Air Station Telephone: 301-863-3836	fixed wing helicopters

Assistance may also be requested from Air Station at Elizabeth City, North Carolina. In addition to helicopters and fixed wing aircraft, large rubber bags for emergency oil storage on the water are available.

U. S. Air Force Tanker Spray Planes

The aircraft noted here are potentially available in disaster situations for massive application of cleanup materials. Contact should be arranged through NRT.

Aircraft: C-123's - Five planes now equipped
Three at Langley AFB, Langley, Va.
Two at Eglin AFB, Florida

Capabilities: Will spray all types of liquids and some solids of small grain size. Equipped with tanks and spray booms.

Assignment: Planes are assigned to the Tactical Air Command and are under combat status.

Commander TAC Headquarters
Langley Air Force Base
Langley, Virginia
FTS: 703-627-7471

Channels for Contact: Headquarters FTS: 202-545-6700,
AFXOSO Ext. 7776 or 3833
Washington, D. C.
(Director of Operations)

Other Possible Sources of Spray Planes

Armed Forces Pest Control Board
Washington, D. C.

Canadian Air Force - Chemical dumping capabilities
Contact to be arranged through NRT only.

Hanscom Air Force Base 617-273-6100, Ext. 5305
DOD Liaison Office Boston FTS: 617-223-2100
Bedford, Mass.

Floodlights & Searchlight

D. D. Gillespie
7505 Parkwood Court
Falls Church, Virginia
Telephone: 703-560-5360

Rentals Unlimited
1400 Rockville Pike
Rockville, Maryland
Telephone: 301-762-5800

Rental Tools & Equipment
4900 Upshur
Bladensburg, Maryland
Telephone: 301-864-5100
9710 Capitol View Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland
Telephone: 301-585-5040

Vacuum Trucks

Vienna Septic Tank Service
327 Owaissa Road, S.E.
Vienna, Virginia
Telephone: 703-281-3202

Fairfax Sanitation Engineers
4008 Iva Lane
Fairfax, Virginia
Telephone: 703-280-5555

Suburban Sanitary Engineers
9907 Stoughton Road
Fairfax, Virginia
Telephone: 703-273-5050

American Septic Tank Service
10720 Orchard
Fairfax, Virginia
Telephone: 703-273-8939

Easy Method Drain Co.
9014 Falls Run Road
McLean, Virginia
Telephone: 703-759-2111

Goochland Sanitation (Contract Pumping)
Broad St. Rd.
Richmond, Virginia
Telephone: 703-784-5392

Stamie E. Lyttle Co., Inc.
2210 Belt Blvd.
Richmond, Virginia
Telephone: 703-232-6774

Septic Tank Pumping & Repair Service
Gates Lane
Vinton, Virginia
Telephone: 703-344-6072

Sanitary Service, Inc.
477 Wildwood Road
Salem, Virginia
Telephone: 703-389-2394

Addenbrook Septic Tank Co.
Rugby & Gazel
Norfolk, Virginia
Telephone: 703-622-3653

Tidewater Septic Tank Co.
Norfolk, Virginia
Telephone: 703-488-0811

Roto-Rooter
Norfolk, Virginia
Telephone: 703-489-8311

Bultje's Septic Tank Cleaning
Sunset Avenue
Chester, Virginia
Telephone: 703-748-6775

Sanders Septic Tank Service
11124 Jefferson Avenue
Newport News, Virginia
Telephone: 703-595-1139

Peninsula Septic Tank Co.
228 Salters Creek Rd.
Newport News, Virginia
Telephone: 703-722-2533

Phil T. Rutledge & Co.
48 Morrison Avenue
Newport News, Virginia
Telephone: 703-596-1526

Carpenter Septic Tank Service
208 Bryant Road
Lynchburg, Virginia
Telephone: 703-239-5245

Hensley Fariss Septic Tank Service
Route 1
Lynchburg, Virginia
Telephone: 703-239-1620

Cut-Rate Sanitation
Route 4
Madison Heights, Virginia
Telephone: 703-847-7188

VIRGINIA STATE POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS

A listing of Virginia State Police offices and local Fire Departments is being compiled and will be distributed at a later date.

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY GROUPS

Virginia Institute of Marine Science
Dr. William MacIntyre
Gloucester Point, Virginia
Telephone: 703-642-2111

Virginia Chemical Co.
Telephone: 703-484-5000 Business
703-484-2913 Home

American Oil Co.
Mr. Myer
Yorktown, Virginia
Telephone: 703-898-5411

Allied Chemical Co.
Mr. Francis Smith
Hopewell, Virginia
Telephone: 703-458-7811

E. I. duPont deNemours, Inc.
Mr. George Ehly
Richmond, Virginia
Telephone: 703-275-8311

Humble Oil Co.
Mr. Elliott
Telephone: 703-275-6411

WEATHER FORECASTING

The Director of the National Weather Service has advised that the NOAA (National Weather Service) will, upon request, supply required environmental support within its capabilities, on a 24 hour a day basis. All requests for weather information should be directed to:

Marine Forecaster
National Weather Service Forecast Office
Washington, D. C.

Telephone: FTS 301-440-7291/7292/7280

Calling the above telephone numbers will implement the NWS Regional Operations Contingency Plan.

CRITICAL WATER USE AREAS

A listing of critical water use areas (such as water intakes, fishing and recreational areas) will be included at a later date.

LOCAL AID GROUPS

Hampton Roads Oil Abatement Cooperative
H. Young
Norfolk, Virginia
Telephone: 703-423-1008
703-423-8783 Non-duty

Equipment: Leased tugs
Workboats
Varying supplies of chemicals and spill booms
Crews as needed

ANNEX XX

Sub-Regional Contingency Plan for Inland Waters of the State of Maryland

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1) Report it
2) Contain it
3) Clean it up

Reporting

When a spill has occurred, it must be reported promptly to either the Coast Guard or EPA. In Maryland, call either EPA (215-597-9898) or the Coast Guard Duty Officer (703-393-9611).

Failure to do so may be grounds for a $10,000 fine.

The spill should also be reported to the Maryland Department of Water Resources (301-267-5848/5821/5551)

Containment

The first step in containing a spill is to locate it. With oil, this is usually simple, although sometimes it may be necessary to make an aerial overflight to find the slick.

Hazardous substances may not be amenable to visual discovery. Sampling and testing may be needed before the slug can be located. Testing may be simple, and capable of being performed rapidly at the site (such as a pH test for acid or alkaline material), or it may be quite complex.

After locating the spill, an oil slick may be contained with booms in still or fairly smooth water. In rough or fast-moving water, larger booms may be used with less effectiveness.

In a small stream, it may be better to construct a straw and chicken wire barrier across the stream. The straw will absorb the oil so that none goes downstream. Occasionally, it may be necessary to construct a series of barriers to entrap all the oil, particularly if some has settled in eddies below the first barricade. The straw should be changed often enough so that it does not become oil-soaked and allow oil to escape downstream.

In the case of hazardous substances, especially those which are water soluble, containment may be extremely difficult or impossible unless the spill entered a pond or lake and a solid dam can be constructed at the outlet to hold all the water.

Some hazardous substances are insoluble or only slightly soluble in water and will usually sink to the bottom.

Clean-up

Clean-up of an oil spill may be accomplished using skimmers, absorbents (this group includes straw), dispersants, burning or by microbiological consumption of the oil.

1) Skimmers - These are mechanical devices which "skim" or scoop the oil from the water and deposit the oil in a barge or truck for final disposal. Skimmers may not be immediately available when needed.

2) Absorbents - Absorbents are generally scattered on the slick and then manually harvested. The greatest drawbacks to their usage are that they might not be immediately available, their high cost (although cheaper than skimming) and the difficulty of collection after use. Use of absorbent material normally requires an approved disposal site.

3) Straw - This is an absorbent material. However, it does not share all the drawbacks of commercially manufactured absorbents in that straw is widely available and it is relatively cheap. It may be scattered over an oil slick and harvested with pitchforks or crab nets. It may also be used in a straw and chicken wire barricade placed across a stream. As before, it should be disposed of in an approved disposal site.

4) Dispersants - Dispersant usage is generally prohibited. See Annex X of the National Contingency Plan. Dispersants are usually applied by spraying on the slick and then agitating the slick with either a water spray or a boat's wake.

5) Burning - Before this technique is considered, the possible hazard to life, limb, or property should be considered. It may be usable if the oil is a distillate (gasoline, kerosene, etc.) and if the slick is far enough away from land so there would be no hazard of a forest fire.

6) Microbiological Consumption - Certain microorganisms are known to eat oil. However, even under ideal conditions, this can take many days.

Names, addresses, and phone numbers of manufacturers and distributors of booms, skimmers, absorbents, etc., are kept on file at the Regional Response Center.

With a spill of hazardous material, one usually speaks of detoxification, rather than cleanup. Since these compounds differ in solubility and other chemical and physical properties, each compound has a different detoxification technique.

Techniques include adsorbtion on activated charcoal, physical removal of an insoluble compound from the water, or skimming (if the material floats on water).

Others are neutralization by means of acids or alkalis, addition of another compound to form a precipitate or a less toxic compound, or dilution of the slug.

A guide to detoxification is found in "Control of Spillage of Hazardous Polluting Substances", USDOI, FWQA, 15090 FOZ 10/70, which is on file at the RRC.

MARYLAND AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER POLLUTION LAWS

LAWS: Water Resources Law of Maryland (Annotated Code of Maryland, 1957 and 1970 Cumulative Supplement) Sections 1-58, Articles 28-29B.

Water pollution control in the District of Columbia is governed basically by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act which is applicable to the United States generally and the District of Columbia specifically.

Municipal and industrial discharges are controlled by the Water Quality Standards and the recommendations of the 1969 Potomac River Enforcement Conference.

S 22-1703 Deposits of deleterious matter in Rock Creek or Potomac River (March 3, 1901) 31 Stat. 1336, Ch. 854, S. 901.

PROVISIONS: Section 4.2 of the State of Maryland, Department of Water Resources Regulations on Pollution Abatement states that "Except in case of emergency imperiling life or property, collision or unavoidable accident, it shall be unlawful for any person to discharge or permit the discharge of oil in any manner into or upon the waters within the jurisdiction of the State of Maryland".

The District of Columbia Code and the Police (Harbor) Regulations prohibit the discharge of petroleum products into D. C. waters. Violations of the Code provisions can be prosecuted as criminal acts.

RESOURCES

Cleanup Contractors

George S. Goodhues & Son
522 South Ann Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21231
Telephone: 301-675-1630
Manpower, absorbent, some equipment.

Industrial Marine Service
Norfolk, Virginia
Mr. J. Parker
Telephone: 703-545-0692 Business
703-423-2867 Home
Manpower, booms, sprayers, vacuum pump, mobile cleaning unit.

Deep Sea Ventures
Mr. James Victory
Newport News, Virginia
Telephone: 703-595-5581 Business
703-596-9615 Home
Ships and consultants.

Neptune Engineering
Mr. P. Ketrick
Norfolk, Virginia
Telephone: 703-623-5566
Manpower, boats, oil barge, booms, tank trucks, portable pumps.

Magnas Chemical Co.
T. Crouthamel
Telephone: 609-845-0486
Basically supplier of dispersant. Will supply personnel to cleanup if requested.

Underwater Technics
North 7th Street & Delaware Avenue
Camden, New Jersey 08102
Telephone: 609-963-4460
Booms, skimmers, vacuum trucks, boats, absorbent, chemicals, manpower.

Clean Water, Inc.
P. O. Box 1002
Toms River, New Jersey 08753
Telephone: 201-341-3600 or 201-349-0762
Absorbents, booms, manpower.

Paul P. Pruss & Son, Inc.
601 Cliff Road
Sewaren, New Jersey 07077
Telephone: 201-636-7244
Boats, booms, skimmers, skimming weirs, vacuum truck, manpower.

Coastal Services, Inc.
632 South Front Street
Elizabeth, New Jersey
Telephone: 201-355-8880
Booms, absorbent, vacuum trucks, barge, manpower.

Hay & Straw

R. L. Dowell & Co.
1200 Goodwin
Baltimore, Maryland
Telephone: 301-685-8736

George F. Obrecht
1325 Key Highway
Baltimore, Maryland
Telephone: 301-752-3875

Southern States Coop.
2101 E. Fort Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland
Telephone: 301-752-6660

Trio-D-Farm Supply
Ft. Smallwood Road
Pasadena, Maryland
Telephone: 301-255-5943

Bowie Feed Co.
Race Track Road
Bowie, Maryland
Telephone: 301-262-0126

Coop. Service Agency
720 Cloverly
Silver Spring, Md.
Telephone: 301-384-9200

Pumps

Rental Tools & Equipment
1709 Sulphur Springs Road
Baltimore, Maryland
Telephone: 301-242-9600

Bell Air Compress or Rental Co.
6031 Kansas Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C.
Telephone: 202-882-6111

A-Abart-A & R Tool & Equipment Rental
7131 Lee Highway
Falls Church, Virginia
Telephone: 703-532-5600

A Abbott Equipment & Tool Rentals
132 North Washington
Falls Church, Virginia
Telephone: 703-532-6143

A to Z Rental Center
7043 Brookfield Plaza
Springfield, Virginia
Telephone: 703-451-6060
11090 Lee Highway
Fairfax, Virginia
Telephone: 703-591-9610

Waste Oil Disposal

A & A Waste Oil Service
200 Eugenia Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland
Telephone: 301-761-5301

All State Boiler Service, Inc.
6817 Huntington Drive
Baltimore, Maryland
Telephone: 301-636-1200

J & L Dust Control Co.
Cockeysville, Maryland
Telephone: 301-666-2848

City Waste Oil Service
Jones & Williams Waste Oil Service
Muirkirk, Maryland
Telephone: 301-953-2394

A. C. Oil Co., Inc.
1500 North Quincy
Arlington, Va.
Telephone: 703-522-4640

Grigco Waste Oil
North DuPont Highway
Dover, Delaware
Telephone: 302-734-3340

Rollins-Purle, Inc.
Telephone: 302-478-5150

Aircraft - Rental

Baltimore Aviation Service
New Forge Road
White Marsh, Maryland
Telephone: 301-335-5400

C & C Aviation Corp.
Pier A
Friendship Airport, Maryland
Telephone: 301-761-0400

Hinson Airways
Essex Skypark
Essex, Maryland
Telephone: 301-686-4181

Pan-Maryland Airways, Inc.
Friendship Airport, Maryland
Telephone: 301-766-5700

Triangle Airways
Friendship Airport, Maryland
Telephone: 301-761-8930

Helicopter & Airplane Services Corp.
7920 Air Park Road
Gaithersburg, Maryland
Telephone: 301-948-5611

Pioneer Airlines
1522 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
Telephone: 202-333-6600

Falcon Airlines
Washington, D. C.
National Airport
Telephone: 703-524-8003

Triangle Airways
5301 Leesburg Pike
Baileys Crossroads, Virginia
Telephone: 703-820-8000

Presidential Airlines
10560 Main Street
Fairfax, Virginia
Telephone: 703-591-7900

Other Sources of Aircraft

Aberdeen Proving Ground 6 helicopters
Telephone: 301-278-4019 Office 7 fixed wing
301-278-4902 Evenings (for emergency only)

Maryland State Police helicopter
Pikesville, Maryland
Telephone: 301-486-3101

Laurel Rescue Squad 1 fixed wing
Laurel, Maryland
Telephone: 301-725-5858

Quantico Marine Base Helicopters
Telephone: 703-640-2121

Patuxent River Naval Air Station   Fixed wing
Telephone: 301-863-3836   Helicopters

Assistance may also be requested from Air Station at Elizabeth City, North Carolina. In addition to helicopters and fixed wing aircraft, large rubber bags for emergency oil storage on the water are available.

US Air Force Tanker Spray Planes

The aircraft noted here are potentially available in disaster situations for massive application of cleanup materials. Contact should be arranged through NRT.

Aircraft: C-123's - Five planes now equipped
Three at Langley AFB, Langley, Va.
Two at Eglin AFB, Florida

Capabilities: Will spray all types of liquids and some solids of small grain size. Equipped with tanks and spray booms.

Assignment: Planes are assigned to the Tactical Air Command and are under combat status.

Commander TAC Headquarters
Langley Air Force Base
Langley, Virginia
FTS: 703-627-7471

Channels for Contact: Headquarters   FTS: 202-545-6700,
AFXOSO   Ext. 7776 or 3833
Washington, D. C.
(Director of Operations)

Other Possible Sources of Spray Planes

Armed Forces Pest Control Board
Washington, D. C.

Canadian Air Force - Chemical dumping capabilities
Contact to be arranged through NRT only.

Hanscom Air Force Base   Telephone: 617-273-6100, Ext. 5305
DOD Liaison Office   Boston FTS: 617-223-2100
Bedford, Mass.

Floodlights & Searchlights

Art Decorating Co.
872 Park Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland
Telephone: 301-539-0558

Becker Gordon Enterprises
4003 Seven Mile Lane
Baltimore, Maryland
Telephone: 301-764-7009

Rental Tools & Equipment
1709 Sulphur Spring Road
Baltimore, Maryland
Telephone: 301-242-9600

Rental Tools & Equipment
4900 Upshur
Bladensburg, Maryland
Telephone: 301-864-5100
9710 Capitol View Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland
Telephone: 301-585-5040

Rentals Unlimited
1400 Rockville Pike
Rockville, Maryland
Telephone: 301-762-5800

Skimmers

Maryland Port Authority
Pier 2, Pratt Street
Baltimore, Maryland
Telephone: 301-752-2118
M/V Port Service Skimmer
M/B Port Retriever (debris recovery vessel)

Steuart Petroleum Co.
Piney Point, Maryland
Skimmer Barge (90 bbls. of oil/hour)

Vacuum Trucks

Cecil E. Cochran
11 Glenwood Road
Chase, Maryland
Telephone: 301-335-8400
truck/vacuum pump

Abacus Corporation
2024 Maryland Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland
Telephone: 301-539-5344
trucks

George Goodhues & Sons
3221 O'Donnel Street
Baltimore, Maryland
Telephone: 301-675-1630
trucks, pumps and related equipment

Hess Oil Co.
Mr. Benson
6200 Pennwood Avenue
Curtis Bay, Maryland
Telephone: 301-355-0700
portable truck pumps

AA Pipe Line Cleaners
Suitland, Maryland
Telephone: 301-736-8188

ABC Cesspool Cleaning Co.
6710 Bowleys Lane
Baltimore, Maryland
Telephone: 301-488-6440

Aarid Septic Tank & Pipe Cleaning Co.
122 Camrose Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland
Telephone: 301-789-4451

Casper Sewage Service
10876 York Road
Cockeysville, Maryland
Telephone: 301-666-1015

Cockeysville Sanitation Service
206 Padonia Road
Baltimore, Maryland
Telephone: 301-666-1444

Grooms Septic Tank Cleaning Service
South Side Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland
Telephone: 301-666-1725

Maryland Sanitation Service
9112 Old Harford Road
Baltimore, Maryland
Telephone: 301-665-3981

Superior Septic Service
Eldersburg, Maryland
Telephone: 301-787-4455

Town & Country Sewage Disposal
1036 Deanwood Road
Baltimore, Maryland
Telephone: 301-825-9189

Williamson Sewage Disposal Service
901 Emerson Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland
Telephone: 301-252-0234

Marlo Disposal Systems
9523 Belair Road
Baltimore, Maryland
Telephone: 301-668-8523

Maryland Septic Tank & Sewer Co.
1008 Leslie Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland
Telephone: 301-744-4377

U. S. Construction Co.
6207 Ritchie Highway
Baltimore, Maryland
Telephone: 301-789-5560

Boats

Maryland Marine Police Telephone: 301-267-7740	Patrol boats 3 tugboats
Baltimore City Fire Dept. Telephone: 301-685-2440	Fireboats Small boats (for laying boom) (When operationally available)
Humble Oil Co. Marine Department 3601 Boston Street Baltimore, Maryland	Barge for storage of oil

MARYLAND STATE POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS

State Police

Headquarters	301-486-3101
Jessup	799-2101
Rockville	424-2101
Greenbelt	345-3101
Ellicott City	465-1901
Westminster	848-3111
Frederick	663-3101
Hagerstown	739-2101
Cumberland	729-2101
Oakland	334-2400
Bel Air	838-4101
Lutherville	828-5101
Golden Ring	866-8181
North East	287-8101
Conowingo	457-4101
Randallstown	922-4101
Reisterstown	833-1060
Catonsville	747-8040
Easton	822-3101
Denton	479-2040
Cambridge	228-5231
Centreville	758-1101
Salisbury	749-3101
Waldorf	645-8101
Upper Malboro	627-2787
Oxon Hill	248-2402
Leonardtown	475-8001
Annapolis	263-3101
Glen Burnie	761-5130
Prince Frederick	535-1401

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA POLICE

Headquarters	202-444-1111

Fire Departments

To be included at a later date.

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY GROUPS

Weather Forecasting

The Director of the National Weather Service has advised that the NOAA (National Weather Service) will, upon request, supply required environmental support within its capabilities, on a 24 hour a day basis. All requests for weather information should be directed to:

Marine Forecaster
National Weather Service Forecast Office
Washington, D. C.

Telephone: FTS 301-440-7291/7292/7280

Calling the above telephone numbers will implement the NWS Regional Operations Contingency Plan.

CRITICAL WATER USE AREAS

A listing of critical water use areas (such as water intakes, fishing and recreational areas) is being compiled and will be distributed at a later date.

LOCAL AID GROUPS

Maryland Port Authority
Baltimore, Maryland
Telephone: 301-752-2118

Equipment: Booms
Manpower
M/V Port Service
M/V Port Retriever

ANNEX XX

Sub-Regional Contingency Plan for Inland Waters of the State of Delaware

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IV	STATE POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS	XX-DE-IV-1
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VII	LOCAL AID GROUPS	XX-DE-VII-1

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES IN CASE OF A SPILL

The three basic actions to take in case of a spill of oil or hazardous material are:

1) Report it
2) Contain it
3) Clean it up

Reporting

When a spill has occurred, it must be reported promptly to either the Coast Guard or EPA. In Delaware, call either EPA (215-597-9898) or the Coast Guard Duty Officer (212-264-4800).

Failure to do so may be grounds for a $10,000 fine.

The spill should also be reported to the Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (302-678-4761).

Containment

The first step in containing a spill is to locate it. With oil, this is usually simple, although sometimes it may be necessary to make an aerial overflight to find the slick.

Hazardous substances may not be amenable to visual discovery. Sampling and testing may be needed before the slug can be located. Testing may be simple, and capable of being performed rapidly at the site (such as a pH test for acid or alkaline material), or it may be quite complex.

After locating the spill, an oil slick may be contained with booms in still or fairly smooth waters. In rough or fast-moving water, larger booms may be used with less effectiveness.

In a small stream, it may be better to construct a straw and chicken wire barrier across the stream. The straw will absorb the oil so that none goes downstream. Occasionally, it may be necessary to construct a series of barriers to entrap all the oil, particularly if some has settled in eddies below the first barricade. The straw should be changed often enough so that it does not become oil-soaked and allow oil to escape downstream.

In the case of hazardous substances, especially those which are water soluble, containment may be extremely difficult or impossible unless the spill entered a pond or lake and a solid dam can be constructed at the outlet to hold all the water.

Some hazardous substances are insoluble or only slightly soluble in water and will usually sink to the bottom.

Clean-up

Clean-up of an oil spill may be accomplished using skimmers, absorbents (this group includes straw), dispersants, burning or by microbiological consumption of the oil.

1) Skimmers - These are mechanical devices which "skim" or scoop the oil from the water and deposit the oil in a barge or truck for final disposal. Skimmers may not be immediately available when needed.

2) Absorbents - Absorbents are generally scattered on the slick and then manually harvested. The greatest drawbacks to their usage are that they might not be immediately available, their high cost (although cheaper than skimming) and the difficulty of collection after use. Use of absorbent material normally requires an approved disposal site.

3) Straw - This is an absorbent material. However, it does not share all the drawbacks of commercially manufactured absorbents in that straw is widely available, and it is relatively cheap. It may be scattered over an oil slick and harvested with pitchforks or crab nets. It may also be used in a straw and chicken wire barricade placed across a stream. As before, it should be disposed of in an approved disposal site.

4) Dispersants - Dispersant usage is generally prohibited. See Annex X of the National Contingency Plan. Dispersants are usually applied by spraying on the slick and then agitating the slick with either a water spray or a boat's wake.

5) Burning - Before this technique is considered, the possible hazard to life, limb, or property should be considered. It may be usable if the oil is a distillate (gasoline, kerosene, etc.) and if the slick is far enough away from land so there would be no hazard of a forest fire.

6) Microbiological Consumption - Certain microorganisms are known to eat oil. However, even under ideal conditions, this can take many days.

Names, addresses, and phone numbers of manufacturers and distributors of booms, skimmers, absorbents, etc., are kept on file at the Regional Response Center.

With a spill of hazardous material, one usually speaks of detoxification, rather than cleanup. Since these compounds differ in solubility and other chemical and physical properties, each compound has a different detoxification technique.

Techniques include adsorbtion on activated charcoal, physical removal of an insoluble compound from the water, or skimming (if the material floats on water).

Others are neutralization by means of acids or alkalis, addition of another compound to form a precipitate or a less toxic compound, or dilution of the slug.

A guide to detoxification is found in "Control of Spillage of Hazardous Polluting Substances", USDOI, FWQA, 15090 FOZ 10/70, which is on file at the RRC.

DELAWARE WATER POLLUTION LAWS

LAW: Delaware Pollution Control Act of 1949; Title 29, Delaware Code, Chapter 80, Water and Air Resources Act, 1966, Chapter 442, Vol. 55, Laws of Delaware.

PROVISIONS: General water quality criteria are as follows:

> "The waters shall not contain substances attributable to municipal, industrial, agricultural or other discharges in concentrations or amounts sufficient to be adverse or harmful to water uses to be protected, or to human, animal, aquatic and wildlife. The waters shall be free from unsightly and malodorous nuisances due to floating solids or sludge deposits, debris, oil and scum."

RESOURCES

Cleanup Contractors

Underwater Technics
North 7th Street & Delaware Avenue
Camden, New Jersey 08102
Telephone: 609-963-4460
Booms, skimmers, vacuum trucks, boats, absorbent, chemicals, manpower.

Clean Water, Inc.
P. O. Box 1002
Toms River, New Jersey 08753
Telephone: 201-341-3600 or 201-349-0762
Absorbents, booms, manpower.

Paul P. Pruss & Son, Inc.
601 Cliff Road
Sewaren, New Jersey 07077
Telephone: 201-636-7244
Boats, booms, skimmers, skimming weirs, vacuum truck, manpower.

Coastal Services, Inc.
632 South Front Street
Elizabeth, New Jersey
Telephone: 201-355-8880
Booms, absorbent, vacuum trucks, barge, manpower.

Magnas Chemical Co.
T. Crouthamel
Telephone: 609-845-0486
Basically supplier of dispersant. Will supply personnel to cleanup if requested.

George S. Goodhues & Son
522 South Ann Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21231
Telephone: 301-675-1630
Manpower, absorbent, some equipment.

Spiltrol
2200 South Post Oak, Suite 520
Houston, Texas 77027
Telephone: 713-626-2400
Spiltrol
P. O. Box 2624
Morgan City, Louisiana 70380
Telephone: 504-395-5247 Day
504-458-8672 Night
Manpower, booms, dispersant, skimmer barges.

Industrial Marine Service
Norfolk, Virginia
Mr. J. Parker
Telephone: 703-545-0692 Business
703-423-2867 Home
Manpower, booms, sprayers, vacuum pump, mobile cleaning unit.

Deep Sea Ventures
Mr. James Victory
Newport News, Virginia
Telephone: 703-595-5581 Business
703-596-9615 Home
Ships and consultants.

Neptune Engineering
Mr. P. Ketrick
Norfolk, Virginia
Telephone: 703-623-5566
Manpower, boats, oil barge, booms, tank trucks, portable pumps.

Waste Oil Disposal

Grigco Waste Oil
North DuPont Highway
Dover, Delaware
Telephone: 302-734-3340

Amer. Waste Oil Co.
3401 North Hutchinson
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-226-3052

Jacoby Waste Oil
1015 Chestnut
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-627-1520

Wm. Schiavoni
9216 Crispin
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-333-0392

Waste Oil Service
1496 North 53rd
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-878-1981

Rollins-Purle, Inc.
Telephone: 302-478-5150

Aircraft - Rental

Summit Aviation
Manor Aviation
Summit Airpark
Middletown, Delaware
Telephone: 302-737-7300

U. S. Air Force Tanker Spray Planes

The aircraft noted here are potentially available in disaster situations for massive application of cleanup materials. Contact should be arranged through NRT.

Aircraft: C-123's - Five planes now equipped
Three at Langley AFB, Langley, Va.
Two at Eglin AFB, Florida

Capabilities: Will spray all types of liquids and some solids of small grain size. Equipped with tanks and spray booms.

Assignment: Planes are assigned to the Tactical Air Command and are under combat status.

Commander TAC Headquarters
Langley Air Force Base
Langley, Virginia
FTS: 703-627-7471

Channels for Contact: Headquarters
AFXDSO
Washington, D. C.
(Director of Operations)
FTS: 202-545-6700,
Ext. 7776 or 3833

Other Possible Sources of Spray Planes

Armed Forces Pest Control Board
Washington, D. C.

Canadian Air Force - Chemical dumping capabilities
Contact to be arranged through NRT only.

Hanscom Air Force Base DOD Liaison Office Bedford, Mass.	617-273-6100, Ext. 5305 Boston FTS: 617-223-2100

Floodlights & Searchlights

Wide-Lite Corp.
4010 Concord Pike
Wilmington, Delaware
Telephone: 302-478-4375

Tank Trucks

Sinclair Refining Co.
Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-494-3600
30 bbls.

Sun Oil Co.
(rented from Havertown, Pa.)
Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-485-1121
2 - unknown

Texaco, Inc.
Westville, New Jersey
Telephone: 609-845-8000
50 bbls.

Delaware River Port Authority
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-925-8780
2-2000 gals.

Vacuum Trucks

Ace Cesspool Cleaners
Concord Pike
Wilmington, Delaware
Telephone: 302-478-1477

Boulden's Sewage Disposal
540 Barksdale Road
Newark, Delaware
Telephone: 302-368-2553

DELAWARE STATE POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS

State Police

Headquarters (Dover)	302-734-5973
Bridgeville	337-8251
Georgetown	856-2534
New Castle	328-7503
Newark	998-2212
Odessa	378-9501
Rehoboth	227-9414
Penny Hill	764-2192

Fire Departments

A listing of fire departments is being compiled and will be distributed at a later date.

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY GROUPS

Weather Forecasting

The Director of the National Weather Service has advised that the NOAA (National Weather Service) will, upon request, supply required environmental support within its capabilities, on a 24 hour a day basis. All requests for weather information should be directed to:

Marine Forecaster
National Weather Service Forecast Office
Washington, D. C.

Telephone: FTS 301-440-7291/7292/7280

Calling the above telephone numbers will implement the NWS Regional Operations Contingency Plan.

CRITICAL WATER USE AREAS

A listing of critical water use areas (such as water intakes, fishing and recreational areas) is being compiled and will be distributed at a later date.

LOCAL AID GROUPS

Delaware River Basin Commission
25 State Police Drive
Trenton, New Jersey 08603

Ralph W. Manning	609-883-9500, Ext. 268 215-493-3967 Non-Duty
Seymour P. Gross	609-883-9500, Ext. 269 609-877-6079 Non-Duty
David P. Pollison	609-883-9500, Ext. 275 609-882-1743 Non-Duty
Ralph Porges	609-883-9500, Ext. 274 215-295-1391 Non-Duty
Herbert A. Howlett	609-883-9500, Ext. 202 215-493-4544 Non-Duty

ANNEX XX

Sub-Regional Contingency Plan for Inland Waters of the State of West Virginia

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EMERGENCY PROCEDURES IN CASE OF A SPILL

The three basic actions to take in case of a spill of oil or hazardous material are:

1) Report it
2) Contain it
3) Clean it up

Reporting

When a spill has occurred, it must be reported promptly to either the Coast Guard or EPA. In West Virginia, call either EPA (215-597-9898) or the Coast Guard Duty Officer (314-622-4614).

Failure to do so may be grounds for a $10,000 fine.

The spill should also be reported to the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources, Division of Water Resources (304-348-2107).

Containment

The first step in containing a spill is to locate it. With oil, this is usually simple, although sometimes it may be necessary to make an aerial overflight to find the slick.

Hazardous substances may not be amenable to visual discovery. Sampling and testing may be needed before the slug can be located. Testing may be simple, and capable of being performed rapidly at the site (such as a pH test for acid or alkaline material), or it may be quite complex.

After locating the spill, an oil slick may be contained with booms in still or fairly smooth water. In rough or fast-moving water, larger booms may be used with less effectiveness.

In a small stream, it may be better to construct a straw and chicken wire barrier across the stream. The straw will absorb the oil so that none goes downstream. Occasionally, it may be necessary to construct a series of barriers to entrap all the oil, particularly if some has settled in eddies below the first barricade. The straw should be changed often enough so that it does not become oil-soaked and allow oil to escape downstream.

In the case of hazardous substances, especially those which are water soluble, containment may be extremely difficult or impossible unless the spill entered a pond or lake and a solid dam can be constructed at the outlet to hold all the water.

Some hazardous substances are insoluble or only slightly soluble in water and will usually sink to the bottom.

Clean-up

Clean-up of an oil spill may be accomplished using skimmers, absorbents (this group includes straw), dispersants, burning or by microbiological consumption of the oil.

1) Skimmers - These are mechanical devices which "skim" or scoop the oil from the water and deposit the oil in a barge or truck for final disposal. Skimmers may not be immediately available when needed.

2) Absorbents - Absorbents are generally scattered on the slick and then manually harvested. The greatest drawbacks to their usage are that they might not be immediately available, their high cost (although cheaper than skimming), and the difficulty of collection after use. Use of absorbent material normally requires an approved disposal site.

3) Straw - This is an absorbent material. However, it does not share all the drawbacks of commercially manufactured absorbents in that straw is widely available, and it is relatively cheap. It may be scattered over an oil slick and harvested with pitchforks or crab nets. It may also be used in a straw and chicken wire barricade placed across a stream. As before, it should be disposed of in an approved disposal site.

4) Dispersants - Dispersant usage is generally prohibited. See Annex X of the National Contingency Plan. Dispersants are usually applied by spraying on the slick and then agitating the slick with either a water spray or a boat's wake.

5) Burning - Before this technique is considered, the possible hazard to life, limb or property should be considered. It may be usable if the oil is a distillate (gasoline, kerosene, etc.) and if the slick is far enough away from land so there would be no hazard of a forest fire.

6) Microbiological Consumption - Certain microorganisms are known to eat oil. However, even under ideal conditions, this can take many days.

Names, addresses, and phone numbers of manufacturers and distributors of booms, skimmers, absorbents, etc., are kept on file at the Regional Response Center.

With a spill of hazardous material, one usually speaks of detoxification, rather than cleanup. Since these compounds differ in solubility and other chemical and physical properties, each compound has a different detoxification technique.

Techniques include adsorbtion on activated charcoal, physical removal of an insoluble compound from the water, or skimming (if the material floats on water).

Others are neutralization by means of acids or alkalis, addition of another compound to form a precipitate or a less toxic compound, or dilution of the slug.

A guide to detoxification is found in "Control of Spillage of Hazardous Polluting Substances", USDOI, FWQA, 15090 FOZ 10/70, which is on file at the RRC.

WEST VIRGINIA WATER POLLUTION LAWS

LAW: West Virginia Water Pollution Control Act (Ch. 20, Article 5A, West Virginia Code, as amended, 1969).

PROVISIONS: General water quality criteria are as follows:

> "No sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes entering any of the waters of the State shall cause therein or materially contribute to distinctly visible floating or settleable solids, suspended solids, scum, foam or oily sleeks of unreasonable kind or quantity."

RESOURCES

Cleanup Contractors

Marine Pollution Control Corp.
9010 Roselawn Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48204
Telephone: 313-931-1035
Vacuum trucks, skimmer boat.

Underwater Technics
North 7th Street & Delaware Avenue
Camden, New Jersey 08102
Telephone: 609-963-4460
Booms, skimmers, vacuum trucks, boats, absorbent, chemicals, manpower.

Clean Water, Inc.
P. O. Box 1002
Toms River, New Jersey 08753
Telephone: 201-341-3600 or 201-349-0762
Absorbents, booms, manpower.

Paul P. Pruss & Son, Inc.
601 Cliff Road
Sewaren, New Jersey 07077
Telephone: 201-636-7244
Boats, booms, skimmers, skimming weirs, vacuum truck, manpower.

Coastal Services, Inc.
632 South Front Street
Elizabeth, New Jersey
Telephone: 201-355-8880
Booms, absorbent, vacuum trucks, barge, manpower.

Magnas Chemical Co.
T. Crouthamel
Telephone: 609-845-0486
Basically supplier of dispersant. Will supply personnel to cleanup if requested.

George S. Goodhues & Son
522 South Ann Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21231
Telephone: 301-675-1630
Manpower, absorbent, some equipment.

Spiltrol
2200 South Post Oak, Suite 520
Houston, Texas 77027
Telephone: 713-626-2400
Spiltrol
P. O. Box 2624
Morgan City, Louisiana 70380
Telephone: 504-395-5247 Day
504-458-8672 Night
Manpower, booms, dispersant, skimmer barges.

Industrial Marine Service
Norfolk, Virginia
Mr. J. Parker
Telephone: 703-545-0692 Business
703-423-2867 Home
Manpower, booms, sprayers, vacuum pump, mobile cleaning unit.

Deep Sea Ventures
Mr. James Victory
Newport News, Virginia
Telephone: 703-595-5581 Business
703-596-9615 Home
Ships and consultants.

Neptune Engineering
Mr. P. Ketrick
Norfolk, Virginia
Telephone: 703-623-5566
Manpower, boats, oil barge, booms, tank trucks, portable pumps.

Pumps

Baldwin Rentals
207 Virginia West
Charleston, West Virginia
Telephone: 304-343-4541

Aircraft - Rental

Aviation, Inc.
Kanawha Airport
Charleston, West Virginia
Telephone: 304-346-0723

Keyston Aeronautics
Kanawha Airport
Charleston, West Virginia
Telephone: 304-343-8851

Raleigh County Flight Service
Memorial Airport
Beckley, West Virginia
Telephone: 304-252-4500

U. S. Air Force Tanker Spray Planes

The aircraft noted here are potentially available in disaster situations for massive application of cleanup materials. Contact should be arranged through NRT.

Aircraft: C-123's - Five planes now equipped
Three at Langley AFB, Langley, Va.
Two at Eglin AFB, Florida

Capabilities: Will spray all types of liquids and some solids of small grain size. Equipped with tanks and spray booms.

Assignment: Planes are assigned to the Tactical Air Command and are under combat status.

Commander TAC Headquarters
Langley Air Force Base
Langley, Virginia
FTS: 703-627-7471

Channels for Contact: Headquarters FTS: 202-545-6700,
AFXDSO Ext. 7776 or 3833
Washington, D. C.
(Director of Operations)

Other Possible Sources of Spray Planes

Armed Forces Pest Control Board
Washington, D. C.

Canadian Air Force - Chemical dumping capabilities
Contact to be arranged through NRT only.

Hanscom Air Force Base
DOD Liaison Office
Bedford, Mass.

617-273-6100, Ext. 5305
Boston FTS: 617-223-2100

Vacuum Trucks

Cadle Sanitary Service
5221 Walnut Valley Drive
Charleston, West Virginia
Telephone: 304-744-2181

AAA-B Septic Tank Service
Winfield Road
St. Albans, West Virginia
Telephone: 304-768-4026

American Septic Tank Pumping Service
316 Riverside Drive
St. Albans, West Virginia
Telephone: 304-727-5038

Capitol City Septic Tank Service
2346½ Penna. Avenue
Charleston, West Virginia
Telephone: 304-342-4028

A-Allstate Septic Tank Service
766 Oakwood Road
Charleston, West Virginia
Telephone: 304-346-7131

West Virginia Septic Tank Service
191 Campbells Ck. Drive
Charleston, West Virginia
Telephone: 304-925-3122

Alum Creek Plumbing & Septic Tank Service
Sod, West Virginia
Telephone: 304-756-3383

Childers Septic Tank Service
Mud River Road
Huntington, West Virginia
Telephone: 304-736-6134

W. J. Clark Septic Tank Service
6952 Mud River Road
Barboursville, West Virginia
Telephone: 304-736-3249

WEST VIRGINIA STATE POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS

State Police

Shinnston	304-592-1101
South Charleston	348-3551
Elkins	636-3101
Beckley	253-8311

Fire Departments

A listing is being compiled and will be distributed at a later date.

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY GROUPS

Weather Forecasting

The Director of the National Weather Service has advised that the NOAA (National Weather Service) will, upon request, supply required environmental support within its capabilities, on a 24 hour a day basis. All requests for weather information should be directed to:

Marine Forecaster
National Weather Service Forecast Office
Washington, D. C.

Telephone: FTS 301-440-7291/7292/7280

Calling the above telephone numbers will implement the NWS Regional Operations Contingency Plan.

CRITICAL WATER USE AREAS

A listing of critical water use areas (such as water intakes, fishing, and recreational areas) is being compiled and will be distributed at a later date.

LOCAL AID GROUPS

Tri-State Pollution Prevention & Cleanup Committee (TPPCC)
Robert Gray, Chairman
Telephone: 606-324-1111 (24 hours)
Equipment: Booms, skimmers, boats, dispersants.

Central Ohio Valley Mutual Aid Committee (COVMAC)
William K. Stuard, Chairman
Telephone: 614-423-7571
614-423-8029 Non-duty
Equipment: Booms, skimmers, boats, chemicals, pumps.

ANNEX XX

Sub-Regional Contingency Plan for Inland Waters of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

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II	PENNSYLVANIA WATER POLLUTION LAWS	XX-PA-II-1
III	RESOURCES	XX-PA-III-1
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Reporting

When a spill has occurred, it must be reported promptly to either the Coast Guard or EPA. In Pennsylvania, call either EPA (215-597-9898) or the Coast Guard Duty Officer (212-264-4800 Pa. East Coast or 216-522-3983 Pa. Lakeside).

Failure to do so may be grounds for a $10,000 fine.

The spill should also be reported to the State Department of Environmental Resources (717-787-2666/4056).

Containment

The first step in containing a spill is to locate it. With oil, this is usually simple, although sometimes it may be necessary to make an aerial overflight to find the slick.

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6) Microbiological Consumption - Certain microorganisms are known to eat oil. However, even under ideal conditions, this can take many days.

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Others are neutralization by means of acids or alkalis, addition of another compound to form a precipitate or a less toxic compound, or dilution of the slug.

A guide to detoxification is found in "Control of Spillage of Hazardous Polluting Substances", USDOI, FWQA, 15090 FOZ 10/70, which is on file at the RRC.

PENNSYLVANIA WATER POLLUTION LAWS

LAWS: Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources Act, Act No. 275, (1970) H. B. No. 2213; effective January 19, 1971.

Pennsylvania Clean Streams Law (July 31, 1970, PL 222)

Administrative Code of 1929.

PROVISIONS: Articles III and IV of the Pennsylvania Clean Streams Law pertain to oil discharges and oil spills, respectively. The State's fish law provides for the collection of damages from spills and has been used in most instances to collect damages from spills.

RESOURCES

Cleanup Contractors

Underwater Technics
North 7th Street & Delaware Avenue
Camden, New Jersey 08102
Telephone: 609-963-4460
Booms, skimmers, vacuum trucks, boats, absorbent, chemicals, manpower.

Clean Water, Inc.
P. O. Box 1002
Toms River, New Jersey 08753
Telephone: 201-341-3600 or 201-349-0762
Absorbents, booms, manpower.

Paul P. Pruss & Son, Inc.
601 Cliff Road
Sewaren, New Jersey 07077
Telephone: 201-636-7244
Boats, booms, skimmers, skimming weirs, vacuum truck, manpower.

Coastal Services, Inc.
632 South Front Street
Elizabeth, New Jersey
Telephone: 201-355-8880
Booms, absorbent, vacuum trucks, barge, manpower.

Magnas Chemical Co.
T. Crouthamel
Telephone: 609-845-0486
Basically supplier of dispersant. Will supply personnel to cleanup if requested.

George S. Goodhues & Son
522 South Ann Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21231
Telephone: 301-675-1630

Spiltrol
2200 South Post Oak, Suite 520
Houston, Texas 77027
Telephone: 713-626-2400
Spiltrol
P. O. Box 2624
Morgan City, Louisiana 70380
Telephone: 504-395-5247 Day
504-458-8672 Night
Manpower, booms, dispersant, skimmer barges.

Industrial Marine Service
Norfolk, Virginia
Mr. J. Parker
Telephone: 703-545-0692 Business
703-423-2867 Home
Manpower, booms, sprayers, vacuum pump, mobile cleaning unit.

Deep Sea Ventures
Mr. James Victory
Newport News, Virginia
Telephone: 703-595-5581 Business
703-596-9615 Home
Ships and consultants.

Neptune Engineering
Mr. P. Ketrick
Norfolk, Virginia
Telephone: 703-623-5566
Manpower, boats, oil barge, booms, tank trucks, portable pumps.

Marine Pollution Control Corp.
9010 Roselawn Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48204
Telephone: 313-931-1035
Vacuum trucks, skimmer boat.

Hay & Straw

Charles Hieber & Co.
521 West Columbia Avenue
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-236-1400

J. I. Hereter
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 717-334-2711

Bailey Feed Co.
1578 Clinton Street
Buffalo, New York
Telephone: 716-822-6349

Herrman - McLean Co.
Cleveland, Ohio
Telephone: 216-771-1131

United Farmer Exchange
Cleveland, Ohio
Telephone: 216-235-3172

Pumps

Mobile Dredging & Pumping Co.
344 Pottstown Road
Exton, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-363-6677

John J. Colgan
830 W. Schiller
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-634-0615

EZ Tool Rental
4634 North Front
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-329-4400

Rental Tools & Equipment
3700 Richmond
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-744-4510

Inland Pumping & Dredging Corp.
138 West Lancaster Avenue
Downington, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-269-3900

ARA Soxman Rent All, Inc.
8157 Bennet
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 412-241-4221

ARA United Rent-All
4112 Saw Mill Run Blvd.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 412-884-1887
32 Broadway
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 412-331-8112

Mihm Tool Supply
8000 Frankstown Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 412-241-1890

Homelite Division of Textron, Inc.
4200 Ohio River Blvd.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 412-766-5770

Waste Oil Disposal

Amer. Waste Oil Co.
3401 North Hutchinson
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-226-3052

Jacoby Waste Oil
1015 Chestnut
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-627-1520

Wm. Schiavoni
9216 Crispin
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-333-0392

Waste Oil Service
1496 North 53rd
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-878-1981

James D. Gibbons
110 East Main
Pittstown, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-326-0529

Note Waste Oil
Springfield, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-623-5147

Mr. Joseph Prespare
129 Putcan Avenue
Essington, Pennsylvania 19029

Allegheny Oil Industries
1105 12th Street
McKees Rock, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 412-331-0707

Bedford Waste Oil Service
29 Sivenburne
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 412-681-6355

Ed's Oil Service
1622 Grandview Avenue
North Braddock, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 412-823-1002

Pitt Oil Co., Inc.
Helen & Robb
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 412-331-8257

Wiseman Roud Oil Co.
84 Montour Road
Coraopolis, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 412-331-7888

State of New Jersey
Department of Environmental Protection
John Fitch Plaza, P. O. Box 1390
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
Solid Waste Disposal Program
Arthur W. Price
Telephone: 609-292-5560

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Department of Health
P. O. Box 90
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120
Solid Waste Coordinator: Mr. Wayne L. Lynn
Telephone: 215-238-6783 Office
215-666-6566 Non-duty

Rollins-Purle
Telephone: 302-478-5150

Aircraft - Rental

Aero Taxi
Philadelphia Int'l Airport
Telephone: 215-727-7576

Copter, Inc.
Philadelphia Int'l Airport
Telephone: 215-724-5300

Hortman Aviation
3M Airport
Briston, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-943-7755
Trenton Road
Morrisville, New Jersey
Telephone: 609-295-7734

Keystone Helicopter Corp.
Philadelphia Int'l Airport
Telephone: 215-724-1300

Main Line Helicopter
New Garden Flying Field
Toughkenamon, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-268-8789

Ronson Helicopters
Mercer County Airport
Trenton, New Jersey
Telephone: 609-882-9286

Pittsburgh Airways
Monroeville Airport
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 412-372-0316
Rostraver Airport
South Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 412-379-7900

Avion
Allegheny County Airport
West Mifflin, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 412-466-2900

Keystone Aeronautics
Allegheny County Airport
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 412-462-2800 or 412-628-9484

Penn Line Service
Scottdale & State
Scottdale, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 412-887-9110

Runway-Fire-Aviation, Inc.
Allegheny County Airport
West Mifflin, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 412-466-2294

U. S. Air Force Tanker Spray Planes

The aircraft noted here are potentially available in disaster situations for massive application of cleanup materials. Contact should be arranged through NRT.

Aircraft: C-123's - Five planes now equipped
Three at Langley AFB, Langley, Va.
Two at Eglin AFB, Florida

Capabilities: Will spray all types of liquids and some solids of small grain size. Equipped with tanks and spray booms.

Assignment: Planes are assigned to the Tactical Air Command and are under combat status.

Commander TAC Headquarters
Langley Air Force Base
Langley, Virginia
FTS: 703-627-7471

Channels for Contact: Headquarters
AFXOSO
Washington, D. C.
(Director of Operations)
FTS: 202-545-6700, Ext. 7776 or 3833

Other Possible Sources of Spray Planes

Armed Forces Pest Control Board
Washington, D. C.

Canadian Air Force - Chemical dumping capabilities
Contact to be arranged through NRT only.

Hanscom Air Force Base	Telephone: 617-273-6100, Ext. 5305
DOD Liaison Office	Boston FTS: 617-223-2100
Bedford, Mass.	

Floodlights & Searchlights

Brightlight Co.
130 West Tusculum
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-423-3553

Delaware Valley Floodlighting
407 Hesters Avenue
Woodbury, New Jersey
Telephone: 609-845-5562

EZ Tool Rental
4634 North Front
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-329-4400

Rental Tools & Equipment
3700 Richmond
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-744-4510

Associated Theatres
Fulton Bl.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 412-281-9838

JB Supply Co.
3435 Babcock Blvd.
Ross Twp., Pittsburgh Area
Telephone: 412-364-8033

Tank Trucks

Sinclair Refining Co.
Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-494-3600
30 bbls.

Sun Oil Co.
Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-485-1121
2 - unknown

Texaco, Inc.
Westville, New Jersey
Telephone: 609-845-8000
50 bbls.

Delaware River Port Authority
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-925-8780
2 - 2000 gals.

Skimmers

Bethlehem Steel Corporation
3535 Lakeshore
Lackawanna, New York
1-300 GPH floating type gasoline driven
1-55 GPH conveyer type

Harbor Commissioner
Telephone: 216-694-3390
Cleveland, Ohio
1 floating skimmer

Oil Barges

Humble Oil & Refining
Paulsboro, New Jersey
Telephone: 609-423-2200
1-clean-30,000 bbls.
2-dirty-12,000 bbls.

Atlantic Richfield Co.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-465-2345
1-dirty-unknown

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-597-4883
11-unknown

U. S. Naval Base
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-755-3871
1-44,000 gals.
3-33,000 gals.

Interstate Oil Transport
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-569-1200
16-unknown

Vacuum Trucks

Hirth Oil Co.
2890 R. 83rd
Cleveland, Ohio
7 trucks (4500 gals.) and pumps

Usher Waste Oil
2205 West 3rd
Cleveland, Ohio
Telephone: 216-861-1907
10 trucks (5 - 8000 gals.) and pumps

P&K Oil Service
6929 Detroit Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio
Telephone: 216-961-6496
4 trucks (1500 gals.) and pumps

George C. Allen & Son
126 Holly Drive
Horsham, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-TU6-3400 or 215-OL9-3028

Fast Pollutant Treatments, Inc.
312 West DeKalb Pike
King of Prussia, Pennsylvania
Telephone: 215-265-3060

Boats

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
Telephone: 216-621-7962

Benson Hanserman via Harbor Master
Telephone: 216-621-3256

Ind. Waste Bureau
Division of Water Pollution Control
2785 Broadway
Cleveland, Ohio
Mr. Ray Rath
Telephone: 216-694-3320

Cleveland Fire Department
Telephone: 216-621-1212
Boats: rowboat and 50 ft. launch, 4 - 40 ft., 1 - 18 ft. on trailer

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS

State Police

Harrisburg	717-234-4051
Lancaster	717-393-3831
Reading	215-374-2251
Hollidaysburg	695-9873
Montoursville	368-8692
Chester Heights	215-459-4150

Fire Departments

A listing of fire departments is being compiled and will be distributed at a later date.

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY GROUPS

Cornell Aeronautical Lab
4455 Genesee Street
Cheektowaga, New York
Telephone: 716-632-7500
Laboratory facilities, environmental expertise.

Weather Forecasting

The Director of the National Weather Service has advised that the NOAA (National Weather Service) will, upon request, supply required environmental support within its capabilities, on a 24 hour a day basis. All requests for weather information should be directed to:

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LOCAL AID GROUPS

Delaware River Basin Commission
25 State Police Drive
Trenton, New Jersey 08603

Ralph W. Manning	609-883-9500, Ext. 268 215-493-3967 Non-Duty
Seymour P. Gross	609-883-9500, Ext. 269 609-877-6079 Non-Duty
David P. Pollison	609-883-9500, Ext. 275 609-882-1743 Non-Duty
Ralph Porges	609-883-9500, Ext. 274 215-295-1391 Non-Duty
Herbert A. Howlett	609-883-9500, Ext. 202 215-493-4544 Non-Duty

Three Rivers Improvement and Development (TRIAD)

Arthur V. Harris	412-391-8702/3

Equipment: Booms, boats, straw, sorbents.